No Price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all possible strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various Legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money, gold and kind for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organisations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods, and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizen's Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

15 MAY 1963
MADRAS

MADRAS *Information*

Volume XVII MAY 1963 No. 5

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This Month's Cover :

Ooty, the popular whill station of the South, has been provided with a new amenities for tourists—a 80 bed tourist Bungalow constructed by the Government of Madras. The Bungalow was opened by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Finance Minister on 25th April with Sri G. Bhuvarahan, presiding.

This man helped start a revolution in automotive transport in 1912

He was the first TVS passenger

51 years ago, it needed as much courage to travel in a bus as was needed to run it! The confidence of our first passenger, who boarded the bus ignoring the warnings of the timid, is the bedrock on which TVS builds its institution.

Today, TVS, with its several units, meets the increasing demands of the automotive industry in all its aspects in South India. As in 1912, it is the confidence of the customer that sustains its progress.

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President's Call

PEOPLE MUST BE PREPARED FOR ANY EVENTUALITY

President Radhakrishnan called upon the people to be prepared for any eventuality and go the wholehog in building up a strong armed force to protect the country's security.

" India had reaffirmed its willingness to settle problems by peaceful means, but peace required two parties to agree on ; it did not depend only on one. And so, it was necessary to be prepared for any eventuality ", he said.

The President was speaking at a party given in his honour by the Chairman of the Legislative Council Dr. P. V. Cherian and the Speaker of the Assembly Sri S. Chellapandian.

He referred to the Sino-Indian dispute and said, if a border dispute has developed into a military conflict it is not of our making. Even after the incidents that have happened recently, we are still struggling to resolve our differences in a peaceful way. Our Prime Minister has reaffirmed twice or thrice in recent times that we are prepared to refer this dispute to the Hague Court or to a third party arbitration.

" This shows the willingness of our Government to have this problem settled by peaceful means and not by military methods ."

Sometimes, he said, he got alarmed at the feeling of self-complacency gradually becoming evident. They should overcome and get rid of this crisis of complacency.

" We must beware that our strength to resist any kind of attack, if made—these things require that our armed forces should be made as strong as possible. For a country of this size and population, the forces we have cannot be regarded adequate ."

Summing up, the President said, " On fundamentals of democratic freedom, industrial growth, equitable distribution of economic opportunities and strengthening of our armed forces for preserving our security and defence between the opposition and the Government whatever the opposition's labels may be ".

As a great critic once said, " you criticise do it on your knees, do it with reverence, do it with humility

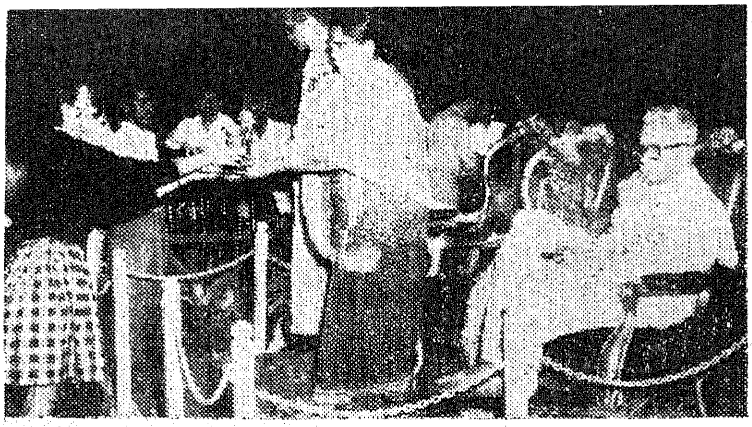
Madras Legislators Praised

The President complimented the Members on the great ability, dignity and decency with which they had been managing their affairs. It was not often, he said that one found such high standards observed all over the country.

He added, Members of Legislative bodies, whatever their political persuasion, were agreed on certain fundamental principles, and after Independence it had been their endeavour to build up a social economy, democratic in its structure and outlook.

It was his desire, the President observed, that Members of the Madras Legislative chambers would do their utmost to help the country to build itself up and made us feel " that we belong to a country, which is respected inside and outside ".

The President said that as he walked around, he was struck with the fact that " we have a low age " meaning that most Members were young, which, he considered, a sign of great hope. The country needed young, adventurous, open-hearted, searching minds, "and we wish to apply all these to make this country a great nation " he said.



The Madras District Sports Council was inaugurated by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance at the Rajaratnam Stadium on 15th March 1963. Srimathi M. Bhaktavasalam distributed the prizes.

and modesty ". It was wrong to imagine that one had invincible wisdom on one's side and others were victims of ignorance. Everyone had something to contribute to the building up of this society.

The President declared recently at Coimbatore that " War or no war, we must not be caught napping again. We must increase our strength ". The President, who was replying to a civic address, called upon every y oung man to keep himself physically fit so that " we may grow into a strong nation. Every school and college must insist on some sport activity. For this reason, the Centre has provided Rs. 6 crores in the Third Plan for sport ". What struck him, he said, was the lack of interest in people in sport activities. Out of 29 awards available for sportsmen in the country only 9 could be utilised.

Later, delivering the Swami Vivekananda Centenary address at Perianaickenpalayam near Coimbatore, the President said, humility, courage, renunciation and service should be our ideals. Let us not merely utter them but assimilate them. Service of man was the best service one could render to the divine. Those who talked of God but did no service to the down-trodden were not, surely, religious. If we did not do away with caste prejudice and did not become human, we could not be believers in God. At the same time, we must shed away the old concepts of our culture and reincarnate them in the new. In our living culture there was a perpetual process of renewal.

The Industrial Estate, Ambattur

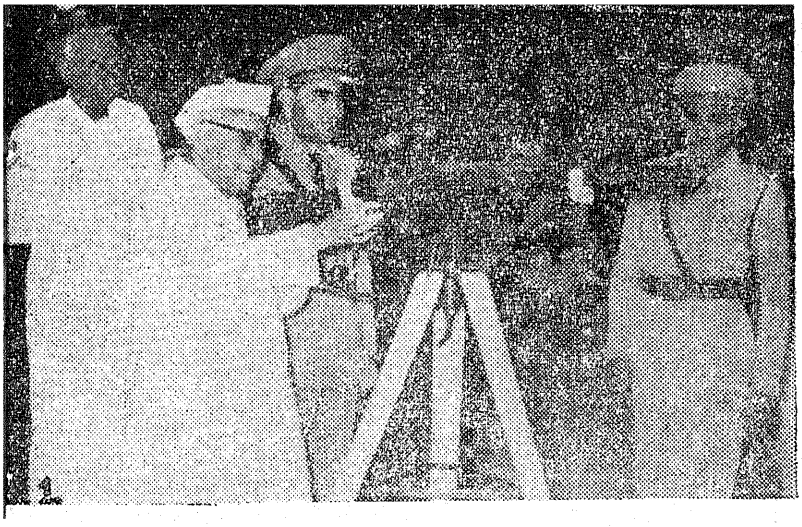
To meet the growing demands of the Small, Medium and Large Industries coming up during the Third and Fourth Plan periods, it has been decided to set up a comprehensive Industrial Township in the Ambattur area. For this purpose, lands with an extent of about two square miles are being acquired in Ambattur, Mannur, Mogappair, Athipattu, Pattaravakkam and Korattur villages at an estimated cost of about Rs. 55 lakhs. The scheme is being implemented in two phases and in the first phase, an extent of about one square mile on the southern side of the Madras-Avadi Road is being taken up for development.

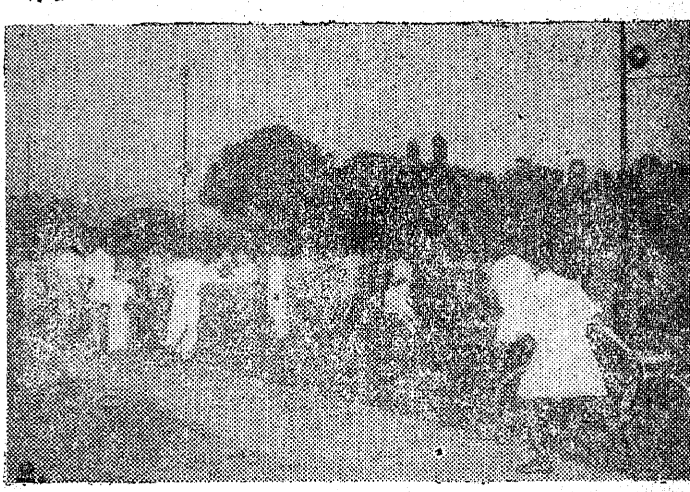
To cater mainly to the needs of the Small-scale Industries, an Industrial Estate with 70 factory units is being constructed at an estimated cost of about Rs. 2·5 crores. There will be 4 types of factory units and each Unit will occupy roughly an extent of half an acre. Every unit is being provided with space not only for office and factory, but also for garage, rest sheds for male and female workers, cycle stand, washing places, etc.

The units are mainly designed for occupation by Light Engineering Industries. Besides this, there is also a proposal to provide facilities for a dozen Chemical Industries and a dozen Fruit Preservation Industries. There is also proposal to construct 100 labour tenaments in the first instant.

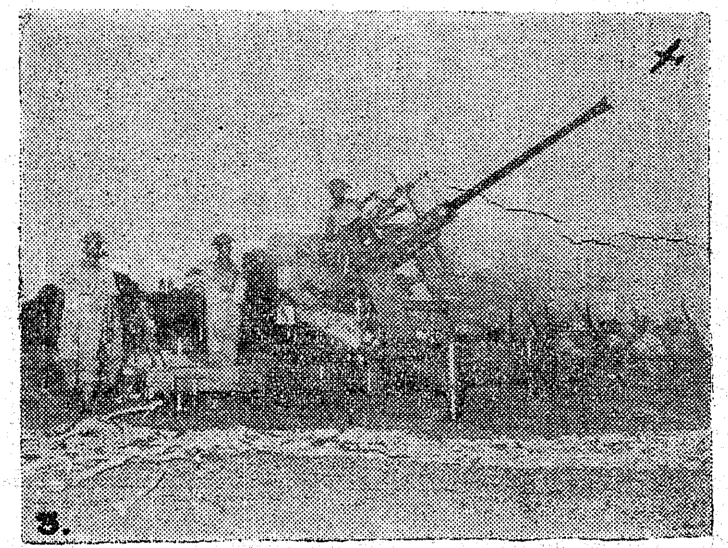
The work relating to the construction of the Industrial Estate has been taken on hand and the construction of 6 units already been completed and allotments have also been made. The construction of the remaining 64 units is expected to be completed in stages before the end of the year 1963-64.

To cater to the needs of the Medium and Large Industries and the type of Small Industries requiring larger areas than what are being provided in the regular Industrial Estates, developed plots varying size from 1 acre to 12 acres are being provided. It is expected that by the end of the year 1963-64, the implementation of the first phase of this scheme will be completed.





Inauguration of the HOME GUARDS

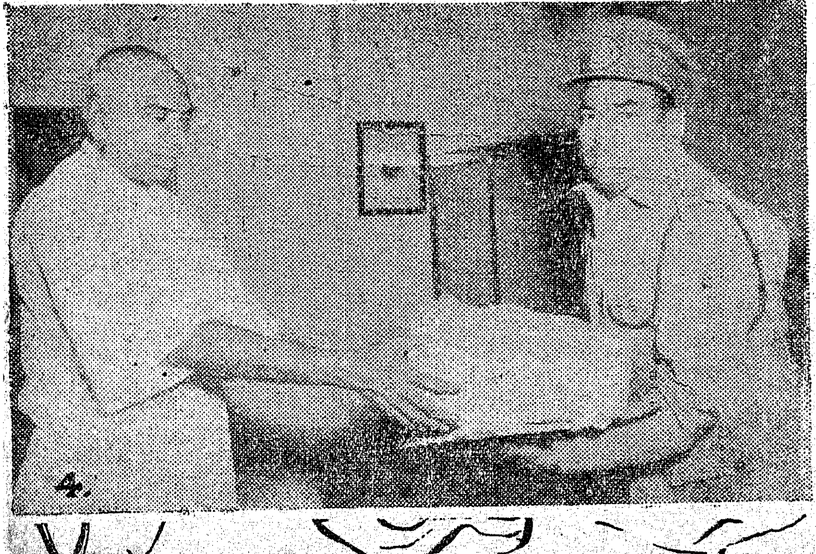


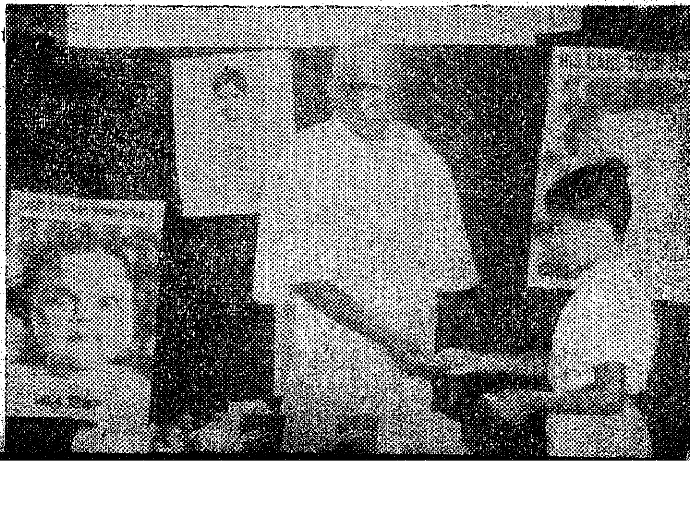
1, 2, 3. Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor inaugurated the Home Guards in Madras City, on 9th March at the Rajaratnam Stadium. The picture shows the dummy buildings, the State Bank etc., and the running away of the people when the siren sounded on the arrival of the enemy plane.

4. Khadi spun towels made by families of Fire Service personnel were handed over to the Chief Minister for being presented to Jawans.

5. Chief Minister is seen receiving the gift parcels for jawans presented by the Guild of Service on 2nd April 1963.

9.3.1963





LARGER ARMY TO MEET CHINESE THREAT

Ordinance production goes up; Equipment is being modernised; Research is being reoriented for Defence; Navy is fully Indianised; Air Force makes steady progress.

In view of the Chinese aggression in the eastern and western sectors of India's northern borders, the strength of the Army is being increased and the existing deficiencies in weapons and equipment are being made up by increased production at home, imports from abroad and special assistance given by friendly countries, states the annual report of the Ministry of Defence for 1962–63.

The report says that both in NEFA and Ladakh, our troops showed outstanding courage and heroism and inflicted very heavy casualties on the Chinese, who were superior in numbers and had all the initial advantages of an aggressor. The deeds of gallantry and heroism of our personnel were in the best traditions of our Army and the Air Force and will be long remembered. The morale and efficiency of the Armed Forces remain high.

Strengthening Army

Several measures were taken during the year for the rapid increase in the strength of the Army. These include grant of emergency commissions, increase in the strength of the Special List cadre of officers filled primarily by promotion, expansion of the recruiting organisation, retention of Junior Commissioned Officers beyond the service limits and re-employment and conversion of two battalions of the Jammu and Kashmir Militia into Ladakh Scouts as part of the Regular Army. The training schedule has been revised to meet the growing defence needs. Two Officers' Training Schools have been established, one at Madras and the other at Poona, for officers granted emergency commissions. The Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, has been expanded and a uniform training course of 22 weeks has been introduced. All persons who are subject to the Army Act, 1950, shall, wherever they may be serving, be deemed to be on active service. The Act has also been made applicable, with some modifications, to members of the Assam Rifles serving under the operational control of the Army.

Following the Chinese aggression, the Inter-Departmental Committee, known as the "Geneva Conventions Advisory Committee", has been revived to render advice on various problems connected with the discharge of obligations under the Geneva Conventions, 1949. An emergency works procedure has been evolved so as to meet the increased requirement of domestic and technical accommodation for the Armed Forces. During the year 1962, administrative sanction was accorded to 120 major Army works projects estimated to cost nearly Rs. 13·85 crores. In addition, 17 other projects costing about Rs. 17·19 crores have been taken in hand in anticipation of administrative approval.

Ten Journalists from West European countries met Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance and Minister for Industries Sri R Venkataraman at the Cabinet Room in the Secretariat on the 5th April, and held discussions with them on the economic development of the State.

Steps are being taken to modernize army equipment and produce improved types of weapons, including semi-automatic rifles, within the country. A double shift is being introduced in the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering workshops next month for increasing the capacity for the repair of vehicles. The repair capacity for small arms, armaments and signal equipment has been increased by overtime working.

T.A. and L.S.S

The attendance and standard of training in Territorial Army units continued to improve during the year. As for the Lok Sahayak Sena, 95 camps, including 24 border camps, were held during the year. The number of persons trained in these camps was 43,519. All the trainees have signed a voluntary pledge to serve the country whenever required.

The feasibility of establishing a volunteer force, to be called the National Volunteer Rifles, is being examined so as to impart military training to the civil population. The force is intended as a third line of defence, with liability for service limited to the State. About two lakh volunteers are expected to join the force every year.

Navy and Air Force

During the year, an Indian Officer took over as Chief of Naval Aviation, a post held so far by an officer of the British Navy. The Navy has thus now been completely Indianised. The Navy also took over operational and administrative control of the Dabolim airport in Goa.

In the sphere of naval research, the problem of producing an effective anti-corrosive paint so as to prevent marine corrosion and fouling of under-water surface of ships is expected to be solved with the development of the highly resistant phenolic resin Syntex 2332. A pilot plant is to be set up shortly for the production of anti-corrosive paints and superior anti-fouling compositions developed in the Naval Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory at Bombay.

The first stage in the expansion of the Naval Dockyard at Bombay continued to make substantial progress.

The Air Force continued to make steady progress during the year. In order to meet the requirements of trained personnel, the duration of the various training courses has been curtailed, the existing training facilities expanded, new training institutions set up and the training of pilots stepped up.

Defence Production

The activities of the Defence Production Organisation have been reoriented so as to meet the increased demands due to the emergency. The Ordnance Factories are now working round the clock. Their techniques of manufacture have been modernised,commissioningof new projects accelerated and plans taken in hand for setting up new installations. The industrial capacity of the civil sector has also been harnessed for defence production. Projects costing nearly Rs. 7 crores were sanctioned during the year for augmenting the existing capacity of the Ordnance Factories. Thus, during the past four years, projects costing more than Rs. 56 crores have been sanctioned and they are all progressing satisfactorily. The value of production in the Ordnance Factories in 1962–63 is expected to be substantially more than 1961–62, in which year the value was Rs. 41·45 crores as against the target of Rs. 40 crores. Eight collaboration agreements were signed during the year with foreign Governments and firms for the manufacture of defence stores and equipment under licence.

Cuddalore Armed Reserved Lines Reading room was declared open by the Chief Minister o.. 17th March 1963. The Reading room was constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,000, for the benefit of the Armed Reserve men.

H.A.L. and B.E.L

Steps are being taken to bring HF-24 Mark I into production at the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, and the second prototype is now undergoing development test fights. Work on the design and development of a jet trainer aircraft is in progress and the first prototype is expected to be completed before the end of 1963. Forty-

Gift parcels are being sent to the Police men of this State who are on border duty in Manipur and West Bengal States. The members of the State Police Families welfare commitees are seen here packing maters.

eight Pushpak aircraft had been produced till November 30, 1962, as against orders of 70 aircraft received by H.A.L. This factory has also designed and developed a four-seater light aircraft, named 'Krishak', and a logistic air support aircraft. Satisfactory progress was made over the manufacture of Orpheus-701 jet engine which powers the Gnat air-craft being produced for the Air Force. H.A.L. has also undertaken the manufacture of Dart engine to power the AVRO-748 aircraft being produced at the Aircraft Manufacturing Depot, Kanpur. H.A.L. have also been given the task of manufacturing Alouette helicopters and heavy earth-moving equipment.

The Bharat Electronics, Limited, made considerable progress during the year by increasing the volume of manufacture and establishing production of new types of equipment. The value of production realised by the 31st December 1962 was Rs. 18·83 crores resulting in foreign exchange savings of over Rs. 9 crores on completed equipment. Production of transistors commenced at the factory in September 1962 and the range of transistors required for the radio receiver industry will be established soon.

Ship-building Activity

The Garden Reach Workshops in Calcutta built vessels of the value of Rs. 19·15 lakhs during the year. Proposals are being examined for developing the existing facilities at this yard so as to build merchant ships of about 10,800 DWT.

Similarly, Government has sanctioned a scheme for improving facilities at the Mazagon Dock in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 3·50 crores. They are now engaged in constructing two minesweepers, two ferries and a water boat for the Navy, a grab dredger for Maharashtra State and a passenger ship for the Andaman Administration.

National Cadet Corps

It has been decided to increase the strength of the N.C.C. Rifles by four lakhs so as to cover all able-bodied eligible students in colleges and universities. There was a substantial increase in strength in the Cadet Corps during the year.

The total strength of the Cadet Corps on January 1, 1963, was 31,291 teachers and 22,47,893 cadets, including those in the Senior Wing, Rifles, Junior Wing and the Auxiliary Cadet Corps. Officers and cadets took part in the training, social service, advance leadership and all-India summer camps. The N.C.C. continued to take interest in mountaineering courses at the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute.

R. and D. Organisation

A Defence Research and Development Council was set up during the year to accelerate progress in this important field. The Council exercises full administrative powers of the Ministry and is responsible for co-ordinating and directing scientific research relating to defence requirements.

The activities of the R. and D. Organisation were specially directed against meeting the requirements of troops defending the borders. A cement plant of a capacity of 20 tons has been designed and fabricated with a view to installing a number of such plants in forward areas for supplying cement for construction of roads in border areas. Pre-fabricated huts have been developed in order to solve the housing problem of troops at high altitudes.

The Defence Food Research Laboratory, assisted by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, has undertaken study of problems of supply of food articles to troops in the forward areas. Dehydrated compositions, preservative processes and emergency ration packages are being developed.

An Institute of Work Study has been set up at Mussoorie to train personnel in work study and advise Government in its practical application. A scheme for technical training outside office hours has been initiated in selected defence establishments. About 3,000 students are now under training under the scheme at the three technical levels, i.e., degree, diploma and craftsmen.

Medical Services

Steps have been taken to speed up recruitment to the Army Medical Corps, Army Dental Corps and Military Nursing Service by grant of emergency commissions, stopping releases of short-service regular commissioned officers and by calling up officers on the Reserve List. The annual intake of permanent commissions has been increased as also the intake of probationer nurses. An undergraduate wing was set up at the Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, in July 1962 to ensure steady flow of officers to the Army Medical Corps.

SINO-PAKISTAN "AGREEMENT"

SOME FACTS

While Pakistan has been engaged in talks with India to settle outstanding issues between the two countries, an agreement was signed by Pakistan with China, aligning the Sino-Pakistan border including parts of Kashmir territory. India has lodged protests with the Governments of Pakistan and China against the signing of this 'Agreement'. The main reasons are :

(1) *India feels that the signing of the agreement has been timed to prejudice the outcome of the joint talks on Kashmir and other related matters. In spite of this, India, as an earnest of her desire for an honourable and equitable settlement with Pakistan, proposes to continue with the talks.*

(2) *China by signing the 'Agreement' now is directly interfering in Indo-Pakistan relations. China is seeking to exploit differences between India and Pakistan on the Kashmir question to further its own expansionist policy.*

On the eve of the Indo-Pakistan talks on 27th December 1962 at Rawalpindi to discuss Kashmir and other related matters, the Government of China and Pakistan simultaneously announced an " Agreement in principle " on the alignment of the border between Sinkiang and that part of Kashmir illegally occupied by Pakistan. The leader of the Indian delegation Sardar Swaran Singh immediately made India's position clear to President Ayub and to Sri Bhutto in Rawalpindi and did so again to Sri Bhutto when the Indo-Pakistan talks resumed in Delhi on January 16th.

On March 2nd, as a result of the visit of the Foreign Minister of Pakistan Sri Bhutto to Peking, a so-called agreement was announced and maps were issued depicting the new Pakistan and Chinese alignments.

It is clear that Pakistan has ceded according to her own alignment, published as late as 1962—

(*a*) the 11,000 square miles north of the traditional frontier ;

(*b*) the 1,600 square miles between the traditional frontier and Pakistan's " de facto " line ; and

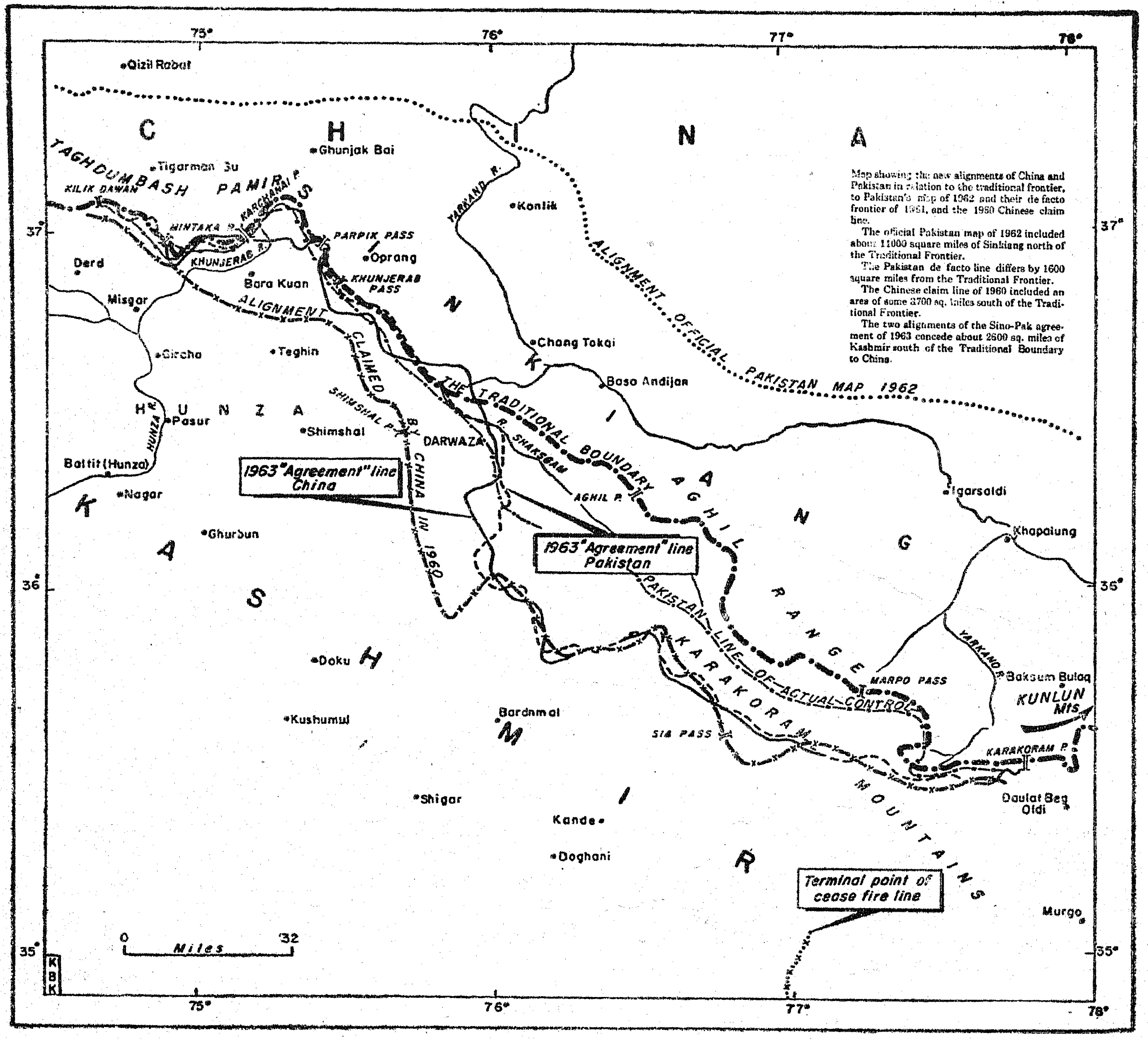
(*c*) over a thousand square miles between the Aghil and the Karakoram ranges.

This means that Pakistan has ceded from Kashmir State and south of the traditional frontier about 2,700 square miles of Indian territory. Despite the reservations inserted in this agreement, it is clear that the Chinese will be free in this newly acquired area to advance their presence, military and civil, from the Aghil range southwards to the Karakoram mountains.

Both the Chinese and Pakistan Governments have repeatedly stated that their agreement only refers to areas which are now controlled by Pakistan. The ceasefire line terminates south-west of the Karakoram

INDIA'S PROTEST TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL.

India has lodged a protest to the Security Council against the recent Sino-Pakistan border Agreement. The protest says that the agreement signed in Peking on March 2, 1963, unlawfully apportions part of the Indian Territory in Jammu and Kashmir between the two signatories, namely, Pakistan and China. Pakistan has no right to dispose of the territory that is not hers and China who has been an aggressor and on whom an obligation had been imposed to vacate the aggression has assumed ownership of the part it has unlawfully occupied by invasion, under this agreement.



Pass and, if it is joined northward with the international frontier, would meet it well west of the Karakoram Pass. A delienation by Pakistan of the boundary up to the Karakoram Pass thus contradicts even the terms of the so-called agreement. Furthermore, Pakistan has no control or presence in the areas immediately south and west of the Karakoram Pass.

It is clear that the main purpose of the Agreement is the desire of both signatories to spite India. Casting aside all her alignments on maps and the evidence of tradition, custom and jurisdiction, Pakistan has accepted the Chinese contention that the boundary requires fresh delimitation. The new alignment, although said to be on the basis of the traditional, customary line, is wholly arbitrary and jumps in places without following any natural features at all.

By signing this agreement, the Government of Pakistan has unilaterally altered, not only in its own favour but also in favour of another aggressor, China, the basis o the Security Council resolution of January 17, 1948, and the U.N. Commission resolution of August 13, 1948. The aggressor on whom an obligation has been imposed to vacate his aggression has not only assumed ownership of the part he has unlawfully occupied by invasion, but has traded in the sovereignty of Indian territory, in collusion with China, to the detriment of the territoral integrity and the security of India ; and this at a time when the Government of India has been actively engaged in direct talks and discussions with the Government of Pakistan on the question of Kashmir and other related matters with the object of reaching an honourable and equitable settlement to enable India and Pakistan to live side by side in peace and friendship.

Traditional alignment

The traditional boundary of Kashmir, west of the Karakoram Pass, is shown on all official Indian maps: it runs along the watershed dividing the tributaries of the Yarkand river and those of the Hunza river. It lies along the Kilik, Mintaka, Karchanai, Parpik and Khunjerab Passes. It then crosses the Shaksgam river and lies along the Aghil mountains, passing across the Aghil, Marpo and Shaksgam Passes, to the Karakoram Pass. This is the traditional and customary watershed boundary.

This traditional boundary alignment is in accordance with geographical principles, tradition and custom and the area was always under Indian jurisdiction until Pakistan's invasion of Kashmir.

The Chinese claim of 1960

At the talks of the Officials of China and India in 1960, the Chinese side presented a map which showed their claim line as running well to the south of the tradftional alignment and including an area of about 3,700 square miles of Kashmir. The Chinese, however, refused to discuss this matter on the plea that this area was not under India's control.

It was pointed out to the Pakistan Government that India had no claims to territories north of the traditional frontier in Sinkiang but the Government of Pakistan continued thereafter to show an alignment far north into Sinkiang, including about 11,000 square miles of territory. This alignment admitted that the frontier was " Undefined ".

Pakistan's " de facto line "

As a result of repeated requests by India, the Pakistan Government in 1961 sent a map showing what they termed their de facto boundary or their line of actual control. This de facto line ran south of the traditional frontier, the area between them being about 1,600 square miles.

Replying to a calling attention notice regarding the Sino-Pakistan Border Agreement, the Prime Minister made a statement in Lok Sabha on March 5, 1963, in which he said:

On the eve of the Indo-Pakistan talks on Kashmir and other related matters, the Governments of China and Pakistan announced an agreement, in principle, on the alignment of the border of the illegally occupied area of Kashmir with Sinkiang. Sardar Swaran Singh, Leader of the Indian Delegation, immediately made our position clear to President Ayub Khan and Mr. Bhutto in Rawalpindi, and again to Mr. Bhutto, later, when the talks were resumed in Delhi, in January last. On January 26, we lodged a protest with the Government of Pakistan against the decision announced in the joint communique issued by them on December 28, 1962. Another protest is being lodged with the Government of Pakistan against the signing of this Sino-Pakistan Border Alignment Agreement in Peking.

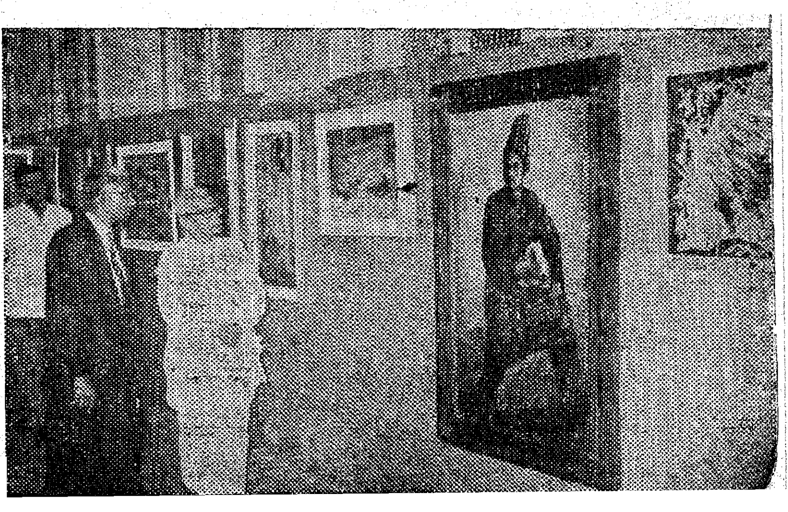
It has been stated in Karachi that the difference between the Chinese claim line and the Pakistan claim line was 3,400 square miles. In the final agreement, Pakistan claims to have received 1,350 square miles, including 700 square miles of area which was in China's possession. The Chinese have been given 2,050 square miles under the agreement.

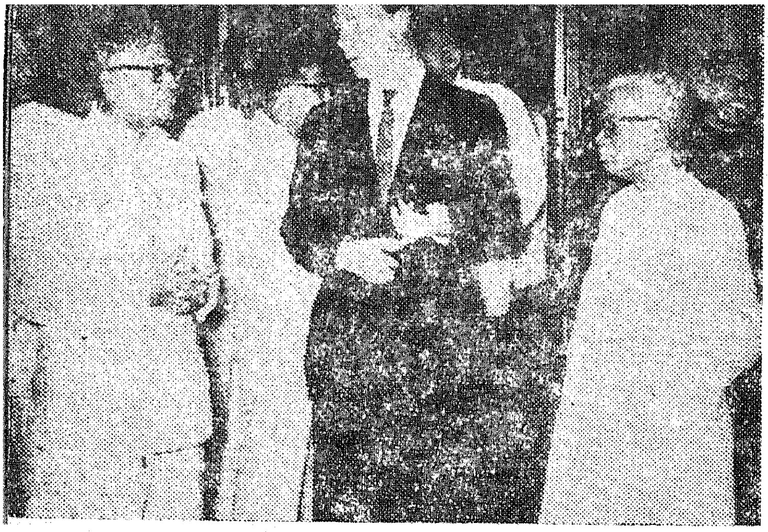
According to the Survey of Pakistan maps, even those published in 1962, about 11,000 square miles of Sinkiang territory formed part of Kashmir. If one goes by these maps, Pakistan has obviously surrendered over 13,000 square miles of territory.

Pak's surrender of area

Although, according to the Agreement, the parties have agreed to delimit the boundary on the basis of the traditional customary boundary line including natural features, the boundary, as agreed to, does not do so. The Pakistan line of actual control, according to the map, which the Government of Pakistan had supplied to our High Commission, lay, across the Kilik, Mintaka, Khunjerab Passes, but thereafter the line left the watershed and followed neither the Aghil Range, which is the traditional boundary nor the Karakoram range along which the alignment claimed by the Government of China lay. In fact, the Pakistan line of actual control ran along no definite natural features, but cut across the tributaries of Shaksgam river and sometimes lay half way up the slopes. It then reached the Karakoram Pass. Running south of the traditional alignment, the Pakistan line of actual control surrendered about 1,600 square miles to China. The difference between the Pakistan and Chinese alignments was about 2,100 square miles.

An exhibition of contemporay Malayan paintings was inaugurated at the Museum, Madras, by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance in March last.





Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance gave a Dinner to the members of the World Bank Mission at the Hotel Connemara, Madras on 11th March, 1963.

The Agreement claims to be provisional, and yet so much haste has been shown in concluding it. It is significant that it is not subject to ratification. Thus the National Assembly, the Press and the public of Pakistan have been given and will be given no opportunity to examine the terms of this agreement.

I have already stated in this House that we are, naturally anxious to have a settlement with Pakistan; but I cannot help feeling that the joint announcement of December 26. The Pakistan Government's announcement on February 22, to sign the border agreement in Peking, and finally the signing of this Agreement have been timed to prejudice the outcome of the joint talks on Kashmir and other related matters. However, as in earnest of our desire for an honourable and equitable settlement with Pakistan, we propose to continue the talks in Calcutta. I have also stated that a settlement does not mean that we accept whatever is proposed by Pakistan right or wrong. We cannot abandon the principles we have always valued.

The other party to the Agreement, namely China, in spite of its professions that it has never involved itself in the dispute over Kashmir or its absurd claim that the boundary negotiations have promoted friendship between the Chinese and Pakistani Peoples and are in the interests of Asia and World Peace, is directly interfering in Indo-Pakistan relations. By doing this, China is seeking to exploit differences, between India and Pakistan on the Kashmir question to further its on expansionist policy. The Government of India have made their position clear in a protest against this Agreement, which has been lodged with the Government of the peoples' Republic of China.

More Telephone Exchanges in Madras State

Three telephone exchanges of 25 lines each were opened, one at Kaveripak in North Arcot district, another at Thuckalay in Kanyakumari district and the third at Adirampattinam in Thanjavur district, the first two on March 30 and the third on March 31. The Kaveripauk exchange is connected to the Ranipet exchange and the other two, which are SAX, respectively to Nagercoil and Pattukkottai exchanges.

At Jalakantapuram in Salem district, a 50-line exchange (SAX) connected to Salem exchange, was opened on March 31.

A 10-line exchange (SAX) was opened at Watrap in Ramanathapuram district connected to Srivilliputhur exchange, on March 31.

The 100-line telephone exchange at Karaikal was expanded to 200-lines (central battery non-multiple) on March 29.

The existing exchange at Kumbakonam has been expanded to 400/600 (CBM) exchange and the 50-line (RAX) exchange at Atur (in Salem district) to 100/600-line (RAX).

(13) Mds Inform Vol XVII No 5 May 1963.

NEW *Educational* PATTERN

The Madras Legislative Assembly endorsed the new Educational Pattern with the amendment that History and Geography be also subjects for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination.

The details of the Pattern were explained in a note incorporating the recommendations of the Committee for the Reorganisation of Secondary Education. The Committee has expressed the view that the higher secondary course need not be introduced and that one-year pre-university course should continue. (This means from next academic year the secondary schools in Madras State will have 11-year secondary education. The revised Course recognizes the three language formula.

The Education Minister said "The scheme is one which could be followed for many years without frequent changes and it met the aspirations of students and parents, especially in rural areas, who wanted to come up to the level of urban population in education."

Early in the Second Five-Year Plan period certain changes in the pattern of college education were carried out by the Universities on the basis of the recommendations of the University Education Commission and the Secondary Education Commission. These changes necessitated correlated changes in the pattern of school education. The problems involved were analysed and solutions to them were suggested in a White Paper on Education which was placed before the Legislature during April 1956. The Legislature constituted a committee consisting of members of both the Houses to assist the Education Minister in finalising the education scheme for the State. The report of the Legislature Committee was discussed by both the Houses of Legislature in November 1957 and they gave their general concurrence to the recommendations made by the Committee. The Government accepted these recommendations for implementation on a phased programme.

Prior to the reorganisation of education based on the recommendations of the Legislature Committee there

Reconciliation between two objectives

To prove continuity in the educational policy of the Government, Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Education cited how the 1959 order of the Government clearly stated: "There is a conflict requiring reconciliation, conflict between two objectives, namely the need for higher educational standards and the need also to develop the potentialities of the mother tongue as the vehicle of culture. The Government of Madras have not yet taken a decision on how this reconciliation is to be effected. The present indications are that the answer will have to be found."

The Minister added that attempt to find the answer was still continuing and the new pattern was a trial in reconciling that conflict.

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NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANIZATION

DA 62/160

(15)

were five successive stages in the system of general education provided for in this State. These were—

School Education—

First stage (Primary Education) ..	5 years
Second stage (Higher Elementary or Basic or Junior Secondary Education)	3 years
Third stage (Secondary Education)	3 years
	11 years

University Education—

Fourth stage (Intermediate course)	2 years
Fifth stage (First degree course) .. or 3 years if it was an Hons. course.	2 years
	15 years or 16 years

This pattern of general education was to have been reorganised as follows:—

School Education—

First stage (Elementary Education)	7 years
Second stage (Higher Secondary Education)	4 years
	11 years

University Education—

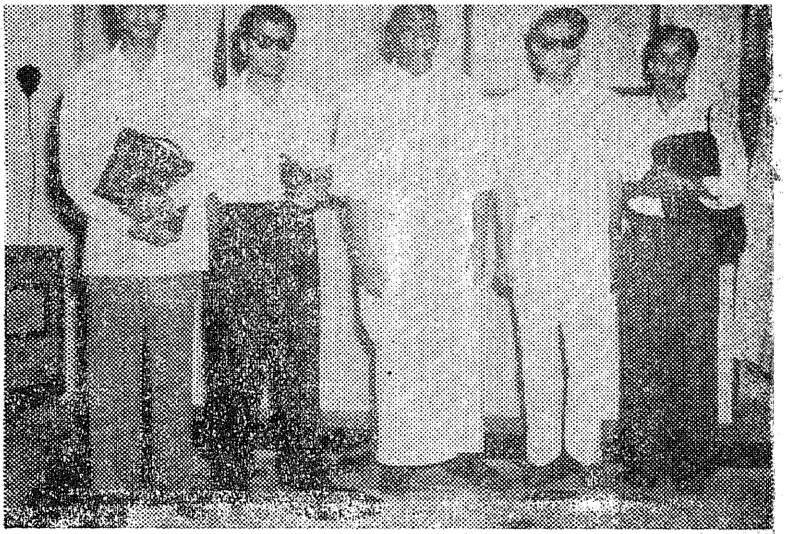
Third stage (First degree course)	3 years
	14 years

The three stages

The first stage under the reorganised scheme was an integrated elementary course of seven years (Standards I to VII). Under this course all differences in curricular content between the Higher Elementary schools and the Middle schools (Junior Secondary) were abolished. This integrated course was a continuation of the lower elementary course without a break and bifurcation after the fifth year and replaced three separate courses, namely, the middle school course, the higher elementary course and the lower elementary course.

The second stage under the reorganised scheme covered Standards VIII to XI. The S.S.L.C. course of three years was to be reorganised as a Higher Secondary course of four years. This was to be achieved within the total span of 11 years of school education by adding the one year saved under elementary education to the three-year high school course.

The reorganisation of the third stage, viz., the University stage of education, was decided and carried out by the Universities. Under the reorganised pattern of University Education, the Intermediate course of two years was abolished. The first year of the two years was constituted into a Pre-University course and the second year of the two years was added on to the two-year degree course to make that course into a three-year course. The Honours course of three years was abolished.



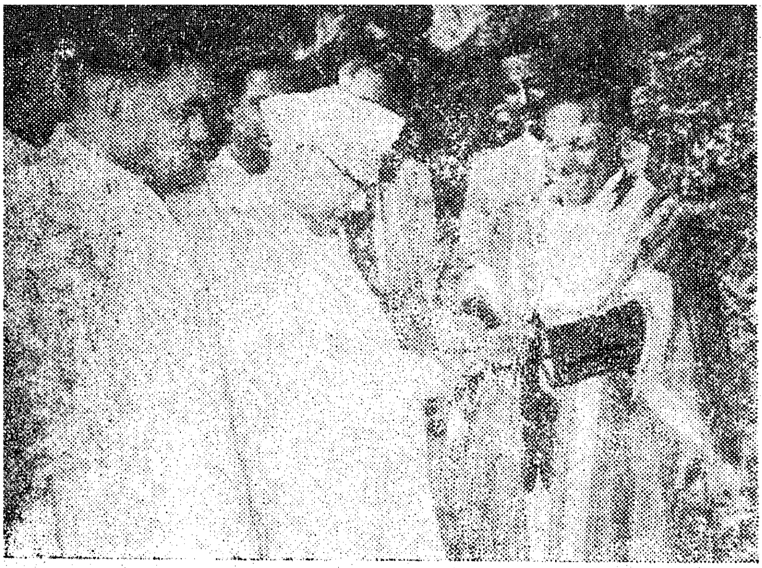
Rajasthan poets met the Chief Minister Sri K. Kamaraj, in his Chamber, on 18th March 1963.

The Pre-University course of one year was intended to be a transitory feature. It was to have been abolished when the Secondary course of three years was reorganised into the Higher Secondary course of four years, as the fourth year of the Higher Secondary course was designed to be of the same standard as the Pre-University course.

Reorganisation at two levels

The reorganisation of school education with the revised syllabi prepared by experts was given effect to at two levels. Firstly, it was introduced in Standards I to III in 1958–59 and extended Standard by Standard in the succeeding years. Secondly, it was given effect to in Form IV (new Standard VIII) in 1959–60 and extended Standard by Standard in the succeeding years. Both the new Standard VII, the final year of the integrated elementary education course and new Standard XI, the last year of the Higher Secondary education course, were to come into existence during 1962–63. The reorganisation of school education was thus expected to be completed in 1962–63.

At this juncture, when Government had to plan for the programme for 1962–63, they were confronted with certain problems involved in the change over to the new schemes which were not visualised fully at the time when the changes were decided upon. There was also a certain amount of re-thinking on the subject in Educational circles. The Government felt that these matters required to be reviewed by expert bodies and therefore decided that the opening of Standard XI in Secondary schools due in 1962–63 might be deferred. Until the review was completed it was decided to treat Standard X as the end of the Secondary School course and the Secondary School Examination at the end of the standard was retained.



The 40th annual Flower Show was inaugurated by the Governor of Madras in the City on 19th March 1963.

Some of the main problems involved in implementing the reorganisation of Secondary Education were—

(1) the existence of a large number of secondary schools (about 1,400 then) in the State necessitating a very long period of transition of 30 years or more for the conversion into Higher Secondary schools;

(2) the heavy financial implications involved in the opening of the XI Standard in secondary schools which necessitated the appointment of teachers with post-graduate qualifications;

(3) physical limitations regarding the availability of equipment and qualified trained teachers for the Higher Secondary course; and

(4) the problem of transition from one medium of instruction in the Secondary course to another in the College course, through the one-year transitory Pre-University course.

In these circumstances, the Government found it necessary to review the entire matter before proceeding with the reorganisation. A permanent solution to the pattern of Secondary Education setting at rest the uncertainty in the field was clearly indicated. A possible solution of revival of a two-year intermediary course, i.e., Junior College, after the completion of ten standards of Secondary education, was suggested to Government. However, several Educational bodies and Teachers' Associations which were not happy over the changes brought about under the reorganisation, criticised the reduction of the total period of the school course from 11 to 10 years by which the students would be leaving school at an earlier and immature age. They also found that, in practice, the compression of the content of the eight years' course into seven years of elementary education had made the syllabus heavy and beyond the grasp of the students of tender age. Discussions with Headmasters of schools, Principals of Colleges and other representative bodies in the educational field revealed a remarkable unanimity of opinion in favour of reverting to the old pattern of 11 years of secondary education.

Thereupon, the advice of the State Education Consultative Committee was sought in the matter. The Committee, which met on the 26th February and on the 13th, 14th and 15th of March 1963, had an exhaustive discussion on the various aspects of the question and cognate subjects pertaining to education and came to certain agreed conclusions. On the main question of the future pattern of Secondary Education, the Committee was of the view that a minimum of eleven years of school education was necessary before students would be mature for entry into vocations or further study and that the first stage of elementary education which was the basis for all further education should be of eight years' duration. Considering the practical difficulties involved and the fact that only one-third of the students entered College, the Committee was not in favour of the introduction of the Higher Secondary Course in schools. They, therefore, recommended "that there should be an integrated scheme of eleven years of Secondary Education leading up to S.S.L.C. and that such a course should be introduced with effect from the next academic year 1963-64. This eleven years' course would consist of eleven standards to be designated as follows:—

Standards I to V—Primary.
Standards VI to VIII—Upper Primary.
Standards IX to XI—Secondary.

The Committee was also of the opinion that the Higher Secondary Course need not be introduced in this State. The Pre-University Course of one year after the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination would remain and continue to be attached to the Colleges as at present. There would be no change in the pattern of the degree course of three years".

Curriculam and Revision of syllabus

The Committee also considered the minimum changes necessary for introduction of the revised educational pattern suggested by them from the next academic year which would cause the least dislocation, pending a comprehensive revision of the syllabus for the new eleven standards. The Committee decided "that the entire curriculum of education up to the secondary stage should be a continuous and integrated one. There would be no immediate change in the present syllabus excepting necessary ones like the replacement of 'Social Studies' by separate subjects of 'History' and 'Geography.' The students studying in the present integrated Standard VII would go to the new Standard VIII to be introduced. The present integrated Standards VIII, IX and X would be re-numbered as the new Standards IX, X and XI.

Further revision in the syllabus for the new eleven standards would be taken up later".

In broad outline, in the secondary course of Standards IX, X and XI, apart from the language subjects, two

core subjects, ' General Science ' and ' General Mathematics ' would be introduced. In addition, there would be two Electives to be chosen from the following subjects, which may be added to, if necessary :—

ematics, Physics, Chemistry, History, Geography, Elements of Economics, Biology (Natural Science and Zoology), Commerce, Classical languages (Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian), Indian languages, Home Science, Music, Painting and other Fine Arts.

Electives would be introduced only from Standard X, but in the case of Language Electives, discretion would be given to the management to introduce them from Standard IX. History and Geography would also be taught in the secondary course, but there would be no public examination in these subjects except where they are offered as Electives. Civics would not be taught in the Secondary stage but would be taught in the Upper Primary Standards VI to VIII.

The revision of syllabus would be carried out having due regard to the fact that Standard VIII would be a terminal stage from which students would proceed further on to academic courses of studies in secondary schools or be diverted to technical education or to vocational courses as a preparation for life. Standard XI would be a terminal stage from which students would branch out to University Courses or to post-school technical studies. The syllabus would be so drafted that there is no repetition at any stage. The revised syllabus will take effect only from 1964–65.

The Committee also endorsed the view of the Government that a re-thinking was necessary about the system of Basic Education in this State. The Government had appointed a one-man Committee of Sri Ariyanayakam to go into the question of Basic Education Training Institutions and the report of the Committee is under the consideration of Government. While changes in the system of basic education would be necessary and may have to be implemented from the next academic year, the basic principles of "basic education" would be adhered to. The State Education Consultative Committee was of the view that though teaching of subjects through crafts may not be possible, compulsory vocational training should be provided for all in Standards VI to VIII and it should include subjects with a vocational bias as in the Industrial Training Institutes and Junior Technical Schools.

Medium of Instruction

The Committee has recommended that in the Secondary stage, the medium of instruction should be Tamil or Regional Language. Permission for English medium should be given by the Education Department after assessing needs, where necessary. As regards University Education, the Committee was of the view that ultimately the Regional language should be the medium of instruction. But this is an ideal which is not capable of achievement within the next few years in view of the practical difficulties involved. They were, therefore, of the opinion that the present practice of imparting instruction through English medium in college classes should be continued. The existing policy of providing facilities for the adoption of Tamil medium in colleges would be continued. In the case of future extension in Government colleges, the Tamil medium would be introduced side by side with English medium, subject to the satisfaction of the University requirements. If any private college, however, comes forward to have only Tamil medium, it would be welcomed.

There will be no replacement in all colleges by 1963–64 of English medium by Tamil medium in Humanities as originally envisaged.

Three-language formula

The Committee endorsed the Three-language formula as adopted by the State and which is as follows :—

Part I—Regional language or Mother-tongue when it is different from the Regional language.

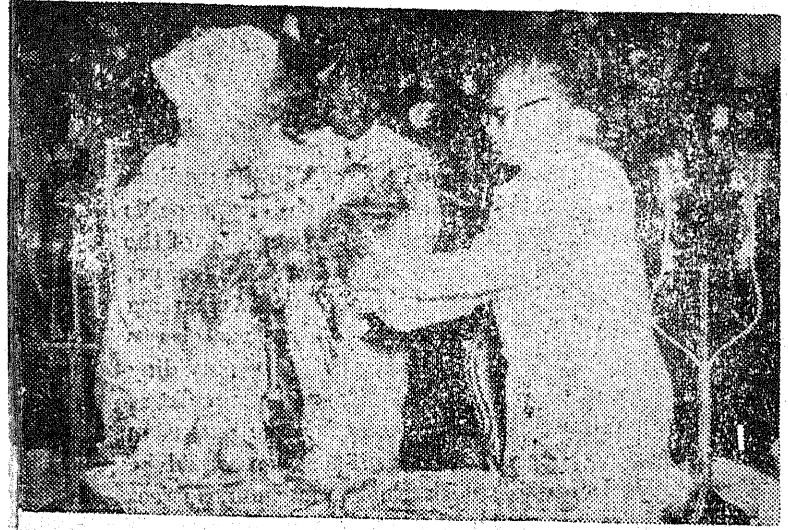
Part II—Hindi or any other Indian language not included in Part I.

Part III—English or any other non-Indian language.

There will be public examination in Part II for S.S.L.C., but the marks obtained therein will not be taken into account for eligibility to College course, but will count for "Moderation". This will take effect from 1963–64. The Committee endorsed the view that a selection examination for S.S.L.C. was not necessary and that it should be abolished.

The Chief Ministers' Conference held in 1961, recommended that the teaching of languages under the Three-Language Formula should start at an early age. The Southern Zonal Council had also decided that the teaching of English should be started from Standard III. The Government have, therefore, decided to start the teaching of English from Standard III with effect from the next academic year 1963–64. The Committee welcomed this decision of the Government.

Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, gave a party to the members of theLegislature at Rajaji Hall on 26th March, 1963.



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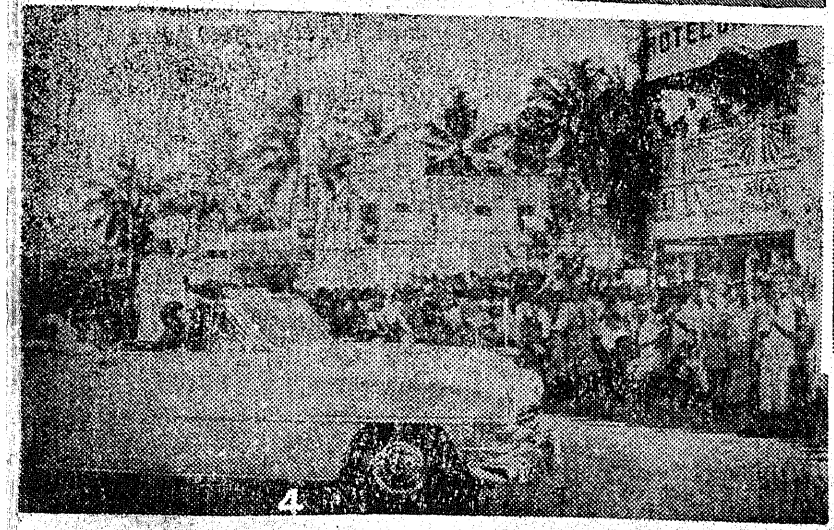
President's *Visit to* Madras City *and* Coimbatore



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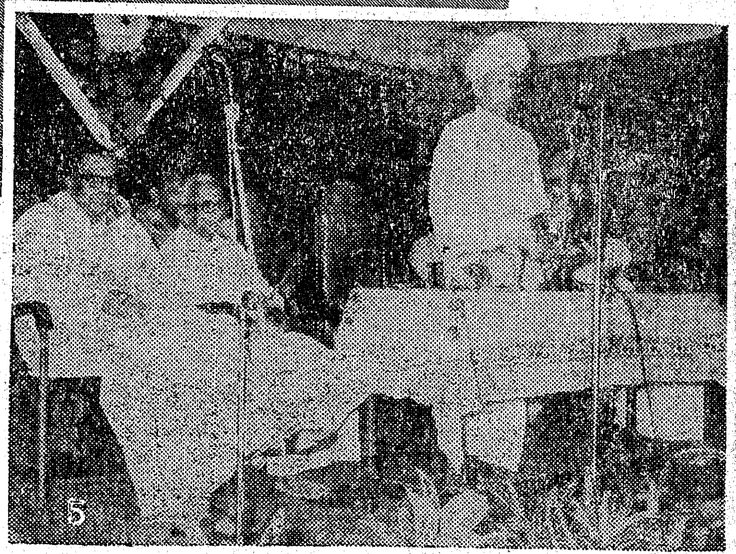

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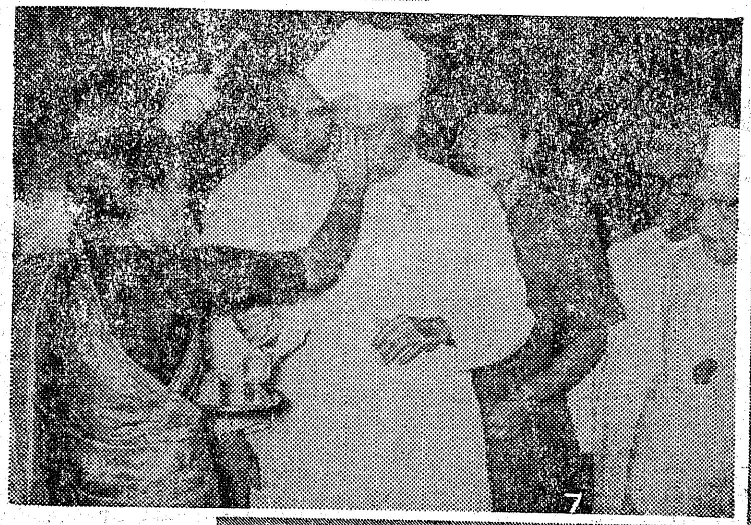

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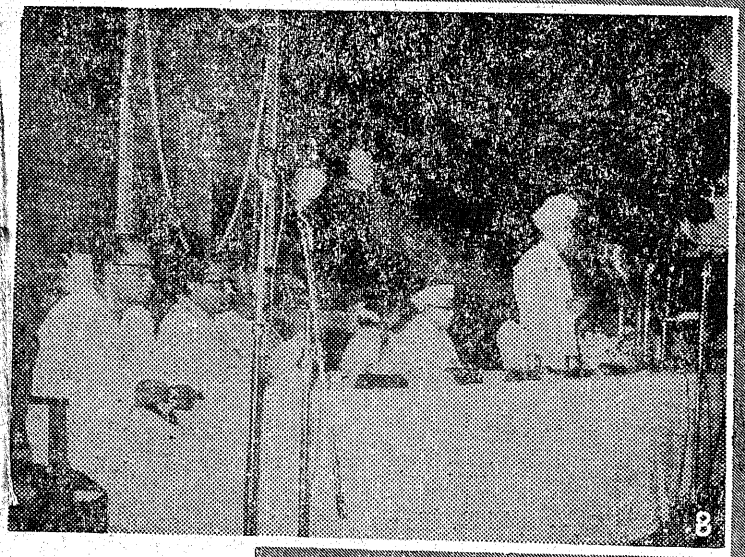

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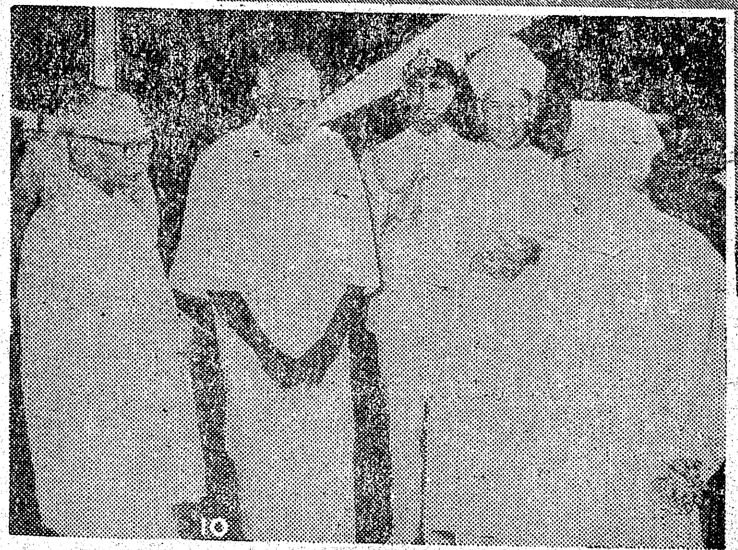

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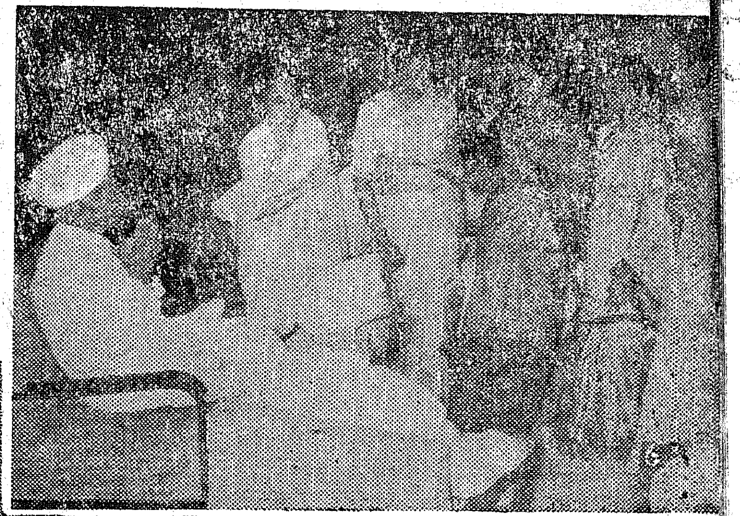

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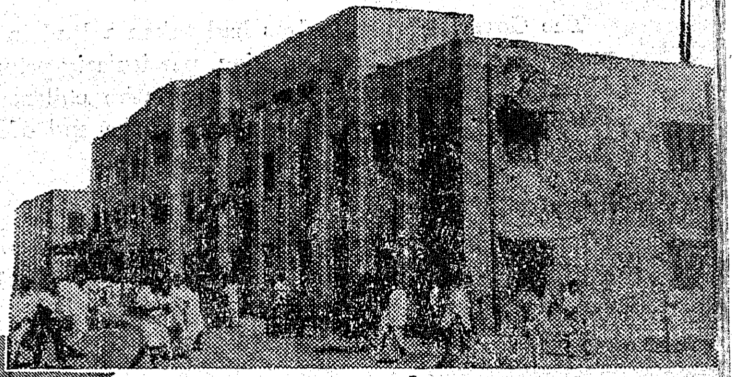
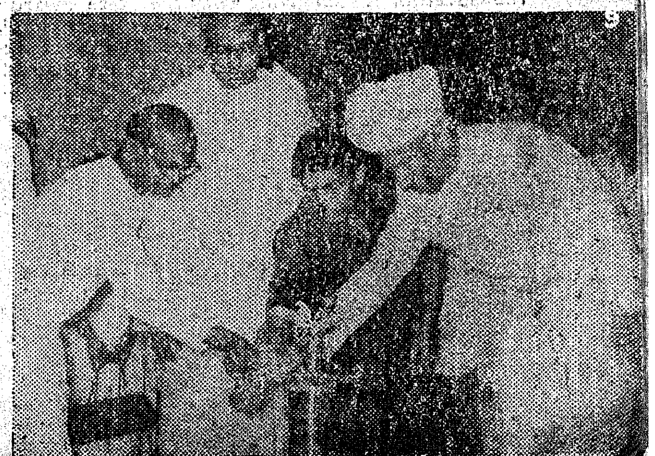
1. President is being received by Sri S. Chellapandiyan, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly.
2. Among the Lady M.L.A's.
3. Introduction to the Members of the Legislature.
4. Arrival at Coimbatore.
5. At the Municipal reception at Coimbatore.
6—8. At the Avinashilingam Home Science College, Coimbatore.
9. The President opens to the Centenary Building at Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore.
10. Arrival from Coimbatore at the Central Station.





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State Awards for Teachers

The responsibility of elementary school teachers in properly bringing up the young ones committed to their care, and the important role they thus played in shaping the future generation were stressed by the Governor Sri Bishnuram Medhi.

The Governor was distributing the annual awards instituted by the State three years ago in recognition of the meritorious services rendered by the teachers.

The Chief Minister Sri K. Kamaraj, emphasised that the teachers by their special care and attention, should enable the children coming from uncongenial home surroundings to overcome their disabilities compared to those coming from more congenial homes.

The function was held at Rajaji Hall. Forty-seven elementary school teachers, including four women, received the awards in person out of 48, two from each of the 24 educational districts in the State to whom the award had been made.

Citations about the recipients were given before the Governor pinned the medal and presented the certificate and prize. These showed that most of them had distinguished themselves by keen interest in the midday meal and school improvement schemes, conducting classes for adults, and other kinds of social work.

The Governor said Madras had taken a lead in the matter of the spread of education, particularly primary education. They could expect the entire children of school-going age to be in schools, by the end of the Third-Plan.

Recipients

Forty-eight teachers in the State have been selected by the Government to receive the State Awards for Elementary School Teachers for the year 1962–63. The Government have accepted the list submitted by the State Committee constituted for the purpose which selected two persons from each educational district from candidates recommended by District Committees.

Each award winner got a cash prize of Rs. 200 (given in the form of prize bonds), a certificate of merit and a silver medal worth about Rs. 30. The following is the list of the Award Winners :—

Districts—

Madras .. Sri K. C. Padmanabhan, Mylapore.
„ N. Chinnadurai, Mylapore.
„ S. Tholasingam, Washermanpet.
„ C. A. Marianna, Madras-21.

Chingleput .. Sri V. Jaya Rao, Villivakkam.
„ R. Venkatesan, Acharapakkam.

North Arcot .. Sri R. Thangavelu Naicker, Sholinghur.
„ M. Thangavelu Mudaliar, Pallikonda.
„ D. Singaram Mudaliar, Nadukuppam.
„ V. Kanniah, Tiruvannamalai.

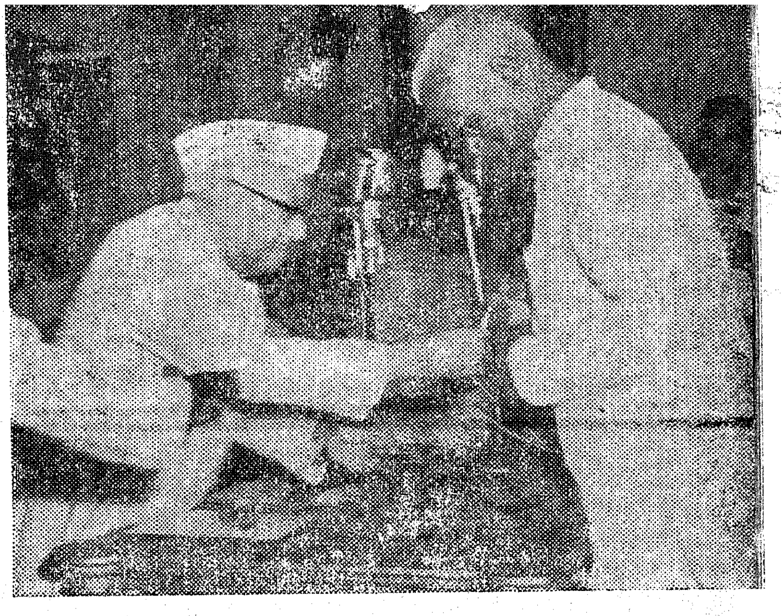
South Arcot .. Sri S. Subramanyan, Tindivanam.
„ K. Narayanaswami Mudaliar, Cuddalore.
„ V. Venkatarama Iyer, Kallakurichi P.O.
„ V. Kuppuswami Kone, Tittagudi.

Thanjavur .. Sri R. Sivachidambaram Pillai, Tiruthuraipoondi.
„ S. Singaravelu Mudaliar, Theyur.
Srimathi D. Nesamani Ammal, Orathanad.
Sri T. S. Swaminatha Desigar, Tiruvaiyaru.

The Governor is seen giving away the State award to Srimathi D. Nesamani Ammal, Panchayat Union Basic School, Orathanad, Thanjavor District. She has donated Rs. 100 for the National Defence Fund to the Governor on the same occasion.

Districts—

Tiruchirappalli..	Sri I. A. Peter, Woraiyur. ,, S. M. Chockalingam, Varaganeri. ,, S. Thiruvenkataswamy, Alangudi. Srimathi A. Ruth Kamalabai, Pudukottai.
Madurai ..	Sri K. Subramaniam, Periakulam. ,, M. Sivasubramanian, Uthamapalayam. ,, T. Samuel Kingsbury, Thenur. ,, T. S. Krishna Rao, Tirumangalam.
Ramanathapuram.	Sri Dr. V. Arulanandam, Ramanathapuram. ,, K. Rangaswamy, Kallal. ,, D. Henry Jesudasan, Thayilpatti. ,, S. A. Anthony Cruz, Srivilliputhur.
Tirunelveli ..	Sri S. K. Perumalsamy Naidu, Sankaralingampuram. ,, A. Mariappan, Koilpatti. ,, J. D. Chelliah Pandian, Palayamcottai. ,, K. Vinnappan Samuel, Udangudi. ,, N. Victor Johnson, Sathankulam.
Coimbatore ..	Sri G. V. Mahadevan, Punjaipuliampatti. ,, K. S. Rajalingam, Kodumudi. ,, M. Ramaswamy Pillai, Vellakinar. ,, K. V. Narayanaswamy Iyer, Coimbatore.

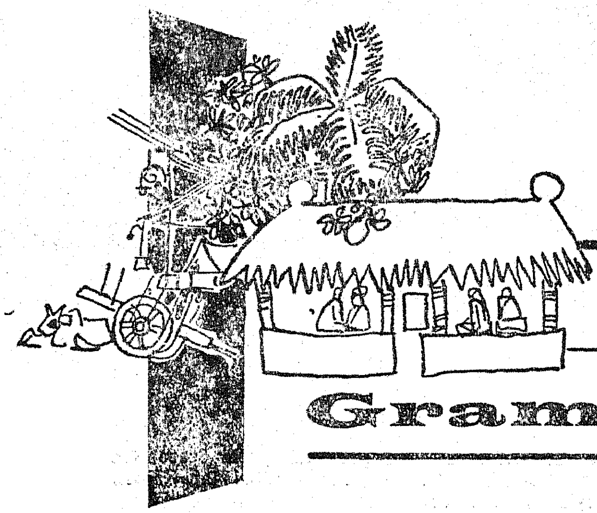


The Governor is seen presenting the State Award to Sri N. Chinnadorai Naicker, Teacher, Sri Raja Rajeswari Patasala, Mylapore, Madras.

The Nilgiris ..	Sri E. V. Krishna Rao, Hubbathalai. ,, N. Sirangi Gowder, Kinnakkorai.
Salem ..	Srimathi V. Lakshmi Ammal, Paranattamangalam. Sri K. Narasinga Rao, Kumarapalayam. ,, D. Davamony, Chinthalpadi. ,, L. R. Panchanatha Ayyar, Laligam.
Kanyakumari ..	Sri S. Madhusoodhana Iyer, Agastheeswaram. Srimathi J. A. Chellammal, Vadiveeswaram.

22 Carat Jewellery for Repairs

The Chairman of the Gold Control Board, Sri Kotak, has clarified that there was no restriction on making minor repairs to existing ornaments of 22 carat purity. But ornaments of 22 carat purity would not be allowed to be re-made from existing ornaments. Sri Kotak declared that if Government allowed this, then it would give room for smuggled gold to find its way into the hands of the people. Sri Kotak, who was speaking to newsmen in Madras recently, said there was no proposals by the Government to make available 14 carat gold to the public. It was for licensed traders to buy or sell 14 carat gold. An individual could also convert his existing possession of 22 carat ornaments into 14 carat purity engaging a goldsmith. It was not true that a goldsmith was liable to be arrested in the process of converting gold into 14 carat purity. Sri Kotak also said that Government would not stand in the way of ornaments being made of 22 carat gold for export only. Strict measures would be taken to see that no such jewellery was passed on for internal use. The supply of 14 carat gold might be made available to recognised co-operative societies of goldsmiths, but not to the public. Sri Kotak said the 50 per cent pure gold required for the zari industry and some amount of liquid gold for the manufacture of bangles would be made available.



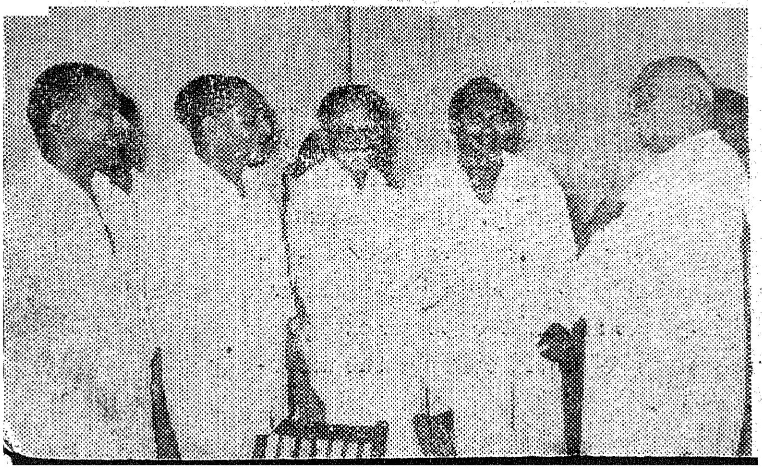
Inservice Training for Grama Sevaks

B. VIJAYARAGHAVAN, I.A.S.,
Deputy Secretary to Government, Rural Development and Local Administration Department, Government of Madras.

For successful participation in the Rural Development programme, the extension staff should keep themselves up to date in the knowledge of all aspects of Developmental work. The programme of Rural Development is not a statistic programme. Its dimensions and manifestations change rapidly and unless an extension worker is very alert and pains-taking, he becomes obsolute pretty soon. In order to enable the extension staff to be kept in proper trim, inservice training has to be organised for them as frequently as possible. Such training is particularly essential for Gramasevaks because it is they who have to do most of the spade work in the field of Rural Development.

The Gramasevak, of course, receives intensive training for two years, at one of the seven Rural Extension Training Centres, in the State, before he is despatched to a village to take up his job. But this period is all too short, considering the vastness of the syllabus to be covered and considering that the trainees are all young boys fresh from the school, who have not only to be taught the job, but also to be disciplined to do the job well. Further, it is only after they have applied themselves to the work in the field for some time, that they will be really receptive to detailed instructions.

Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister' is seen chatting with the members of Legislature at the party.



The Programme

The programme of inservice training for Gramasevaks in this State may be classified under the following heads :—

(i) Inservice training in the field.

(ii) Inservice training in specified subjects at selected institutions.

(iii) Inservice training, by way of refresher courses; and

(iv) Annual Seminars.

Inservice Training Courses are conducted periodically for the Gramasevaks in agriculture, co-operation, and Panchayats. These courses are conducted for short periods of three or four days at a time. Inservice training in Agriculture is arranged by the District Agricultural Officers. The topics covered under Agriculture include

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preparation of improved nurseaies, manuring, commercial crops, soil management, horticulture, use of improved implements, irrigation, etc. Inservice training in Co-operation and Panchayats is arranged by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Divisional Panchayat Officers, with the assistance of the Extension Officers for co-operation and Extension Officers for Panchayats, respectively. A half-yearly progress report has been prescribed to assess the progress in the conduct of the inservice training courses mentioned above. The Assistant Development Commissioner (Training) receives the reports from the District Agricultural Officers, Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies and the Divisional Panchayat Officers and sends a consolidated half-yearly report to Government.

Office Procedure

It has now become increasingly important that the Gramasevaks though primarily field workers, should also have a basic knowledge of office procedure. Inservice training in "Office Procedure" was accordingly arranged in 1960–61 by Collectors, for all Gramsevaks for a period of four days in the respective blocks.

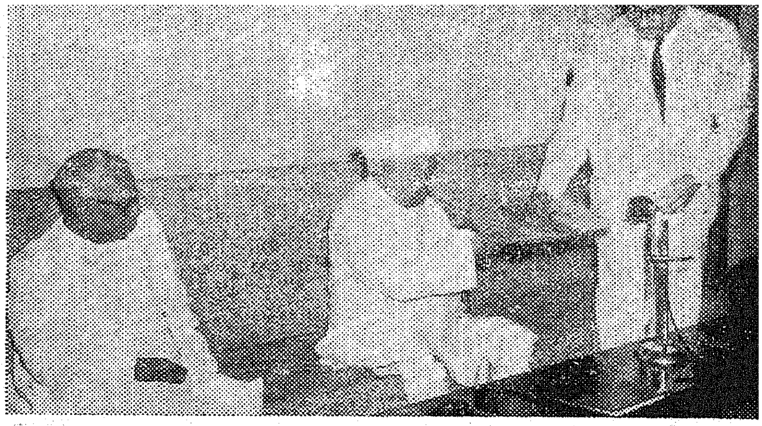
In order to facilitate the smooth and efficient functioning of village panchayats, it has recently been ordered that the Gramasevaks should assist the Presidents of all village panchayats in his group, to scrutinise the work of the village panchayat secretary/clerk in the preparation and submission of monthly accounts. In order to enable the Gramasevaks to discharge these additional duties effectively, a programme of training the Gramasevaks in the maintenance and scuritiny of village accounts, has been launched.

Village Industries

Gramasevaks are deputed in batches to receive special training in village industries at the Model Centre for village industries at T. Kallupatti (Madurai district). The period of training is two months and training is imparted in the following industries :—

(i) Village Oil Industry.
(ii) Bee-keeping.
(iii) Palmgur.
(iv) Gur and Khansari.
(v) Soap making.
(vi) Tanning and flaying.
(vii) Hand pounding.
(viii) Blacksmithy.
(ix) Carpentry.
(x) Handmade paper.
(xi) Cottage Match Industry.

During the period of training, the Gramasevaks are paid a training allowance of Rs. 40 per mensem besides travelling allowance for their journeys to the training centre and back. Five hundred and fourty-six Gramasevaks have so far received this training.



The Government of Sweden have come forward to offer to the Government of India 8,000 tons of paper as a gift. The Honorary Vice-Consul for sweden in Madras is seen in the picture handing over token paper from the gift to the Governor of Madras at the Secretariat on the 6th April 1963.

Gramasevaks are also deputed in convenient batches for special training in poultry to the Agricultural Institute at Katpadi (North Arcot district) or to the Y.M.C.A. Rural Demonstration Centre at Marthandam (Kanyakumari district). At Marthandam, training in bee-keeping is also given in addition to training in poultry. The duration of the training at Katpadi is for two months and at Marthandam two and a half months. The Government are incurring expenditure at the rate of Rs. 120 per Gramasevak for the training imparted at Katpadi and at Rs. 175 per Gramasevak for the training imparted at Marthandam towards boarding, lodging and tuition charges in addition to actual III class railway and/or bus fare. Three hundred fifty-five Gramasevaks have so far received the training in poultry at Katpadi and 254 Gramasevaks have received the training in poultry and bee-keeping at Marthandam.

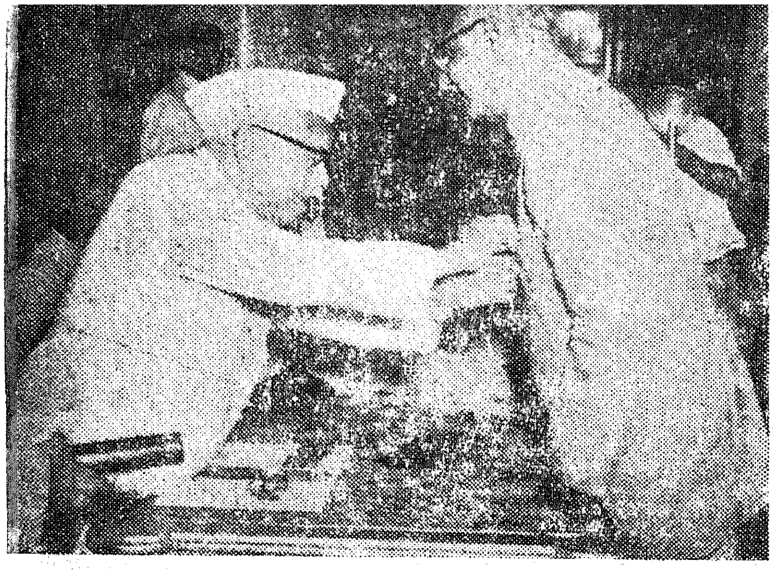
Refresher Course

Refresher course for gramasevaks are conducted at the R.E.T.C.'s Bhavanisagar and S.V. Nagaram. The course is of two months' duration. Gramasevaks who have put in more than three years of service are deputed for the refresher courses. They are paid a stipend of Rs. 50 per mensem for the training period besides their officiating pay and allowances, which they would have received but for their deputation. Emphasis is laid on the following subjects during the refresher course :—

(i) Agriculture.
(ii) Animal Husbandry.
(iii) Panchayats.
(iv) Loans and Office Procedure.

The Assistant Development Commissioner (Training) forwards a detailed questionnaire in advance to the Gramasevaks proposed to be deputed for the refresher course and the Gramasevaks are required to attend the training after preparing themselves to answer the questionnaire.

Gramasevaks also furnish a list of their problems which they would like to be discussed during the refresher course. During the first two days of the refresher course, the Principal and the staff members hold discussions with the Gramasevaks and draft the syllabus in such a way as



The Governor is seen presenting the State Award to Sri C. A. Marianna, Headmaster, Madras Virudhunagar Nadar's Higher Elementary School, Madras.

to give adequate emphasis on subjects with referernc to the needs of each batch of train ees. These refreshe courses which are based on field experience and are oriented towards solving concrete problems that arise in the blocks, stand the trainees in good stead. Five hundred and twenty-five Gramasevaks have so far received refresher training course at Bhavanisagar and S.V. Nagaram.

Annual Seminars

The Government have accepted the suggession that annual gatherings of Gramasevaks, Block Development Officers and Extension Officers might be held, so as to afford a common forum for officials connected with the Community Development Programme for exchange of views. Government have accepted the suggestion to hold annual seminars of Gramasevaks in each district. The seminars are organised by the Collectors of the respective districts.

The programme of inservice training for the Gramasevak is thus extensive and intensive and is designed to equip him fully, with all the requirements that go to make a good worker who knows his job thoroughly and does it well.

New Industries in the State

A paper mill in the private sector, a co-operative spinning mill at Mayuram a spinning mill in Tanjavore in the private sector and two large-scale mechanised units for the manufacture of salt and marine chemicals in Vedaranyam are proposed to be started in Tanjavore district during the Third Plan period.

Sri R. Venkaratamam, Minister for Industries, in reply to a question by Sri A. K. Subbiah (Com.), in the State Assembly today said an Industrial Estate at Kumbakonam, a model foundry in Tanjavore and a tool room shop at Tanjavore were also proposed to be started.

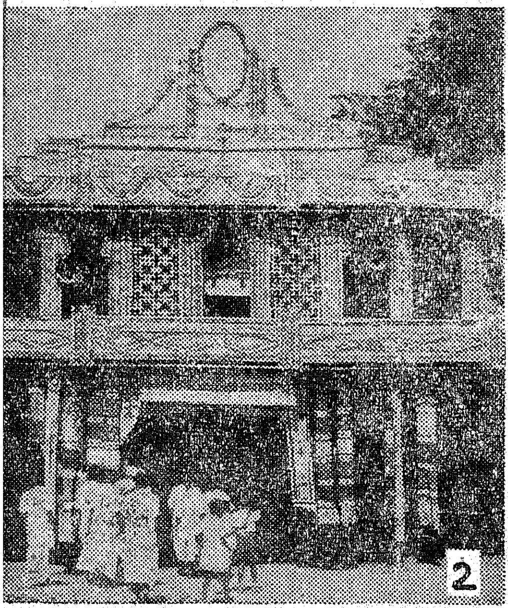
Replying to supplementaries that so far the units in the private sector, were concerned, he could not indicate where they would be located in the district as it was for the private sector to decide upon the most suitable place.

The proposed marine chemicals factory would be located at Vedaranyam and this might produce, among other things, potassium chloride and bromide. Efforts were also afoot in the private sector for starting a straw-board factory in the district making use of the enormous raw material available in the area.

To an inquiry by Smt. T. N. Anandanayaki (C.), the Minister said licences for two sugar mills were given in this district. One mill had already started functioning while the other had not come into being due, perhaps, to lack of necessary facilities. The licence for this had not been cancelled.

Kamban Day Celebrations

1

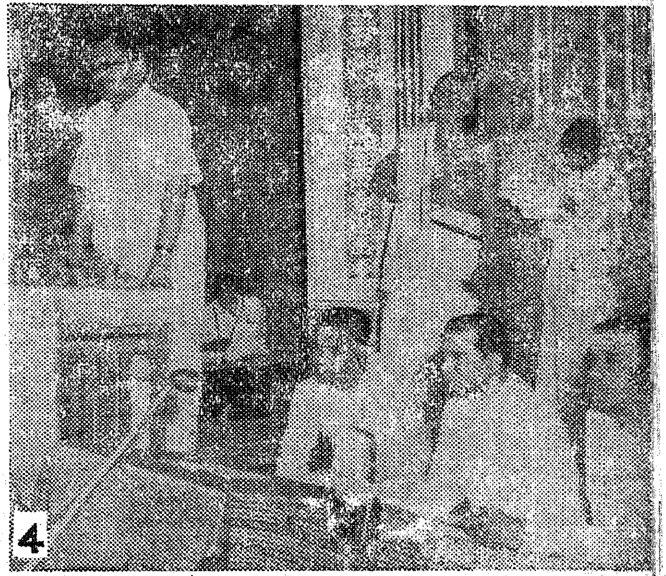


2

3

The Kamban Day was celebe-rated at his birth place Therezundur (Tanjavore District, on April 6th and 7th, 1256.

1. The picture of Kamban.
2. The Pandal and its gateway.
3. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam is seen admiring the idol of the poet.



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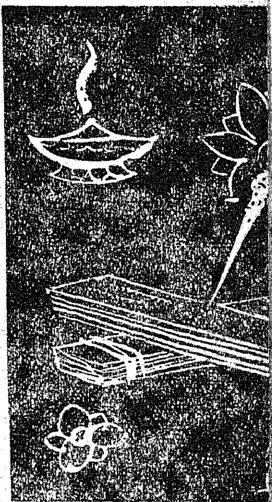


4. Sri Karuthiruman, M.P., is seen speaking.
5. Prizes were given to the winners in the competition Sri Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information is seen giving away the prizes.
6. A drama (an episode from Kamba Ramayanam) was en-acted by the Seva Stage artistes.

Community-wise Breakup of Population

HINDUS PROPORTIONATELY DECLINE IN LAST DECADE

The increase in the Hindu population last ten years has been proportionately less than that of other major religious communities in the country—Muslims, Christians and Sikhs.

According to the Census figures released, the Hindus were 850 in every 1,000 in 1951, as against 840 in 1961. The Muslims went up from 99 to 102, the Christians from 23 and 24, and the Sikhs from 17 to 18.

In the case of Jains, there was no change. They numbered five per thousand in 1951 and maintained the same proportion in 1961.

It is significant that while the proportion of Buddhists in 1951 was about one per thousand in 1961 it grew to as much as eight. To some extent, the decline in the number of Hindus is explained by a corresponding increase of Buddhists.

The State in which the proportion of Hindus declined to maximum was Maharashtra, from 895 per thousand in 1951 to 822 in 1961. Kerala was next where it came down from 616 to 609. The decline in Uttar Pradesh was from 850 to 847.

Only in three States, the population of Hindus went up ; in Nagaland from 41 per thousand to 94 ; in Punjab from 623 to 637 and in Gujarat from 881 to 890.

The population of the six major religious communities in 1961 was : Hindus—3,66,162,693 ; Muslims—46,911,731 ; Christians—10,498,077 ; Sikhs—7,846,074 ; Buddhists—3,252,804 and Jains—2,027,246.

The State-wise breakup is as follows :—

State.	*Buddhists.*	*Christians.*	*Hindus.*	*Jains.*	*Muslims.*	*Sikhs.*
Andhra Pradesh ..	6,753	1,428,729	31,814,025	9,012	2,715,021	8,563
Assam	36,513	764,553	7,884,921	9,468	2,765,509	9,686
Bihar	2,885	502,195	39,347,050	17,598	5,785,631	44,413
Gujarat	3,185	91,028	18,356,061	409,754	1,745,103	9,646
Jammu and Kashmir	48,360	2,848	1,013,193	1,427	2,432,067	63,069
Kerala	228	3,587,365	10,282,568	2,967	3,027,639	822
Madhya Pradesh ..	113,365	188,314	30,425,798	247,927	1,317,617	65,715
Madras	777	1,762,954	30,297,115	28,350	1,560,414	2,567
Maharashtra ..	2,789,501	560,594	32,530,901	485,672	3,034,332	57,617
Mysore	9,770	487,587	20,582,853	174,366	2,328,376	3,287
Orissa	454	201,017	17,123,194	2,295	215,319	5,030
Punjab	14,857	149,834	12,930,045	48,754	393,314	6,769,129
Rajasthan	759	22,864	18,132,690	409,417	1,314,613	274,198
Uttar Pradesh ..	12,893	101,641	62,437,313	122,108	10,788,089	283,737
West Bengal ..	109,205	201,854	27,542,794	26,973	6,971,287	34,342
Delhi	5,466	29,269	2,234,597	29,595	155,453	203,916
Nagaland	42	195,588	34,677	263	891	255

We Cant' All Hold Rifles-Atleast

Lets' Hold Together

Radio Rural Forums in Panchayats

SRI S. VENKATASWAMY,
Chief Organiser, Radio Rural Forums and Public Relations Officer, R.D., and L.A., Dept.

Radio, newspaper, film, television are considered to be the most powerful media of "Mass Communication" all over the world. Of these Radio has been a very popular medium in India for the last two or three decades.

Madras State has been one of the pioneer States in India which set up a special department for the installation and maintenance of Community Radio sets in rural areas. About 25 years ago (during the popular Ministry of 1937–38) the Provincial Broadcasting Department was constituted for catering for the needs of Panchayats and other local administration units.

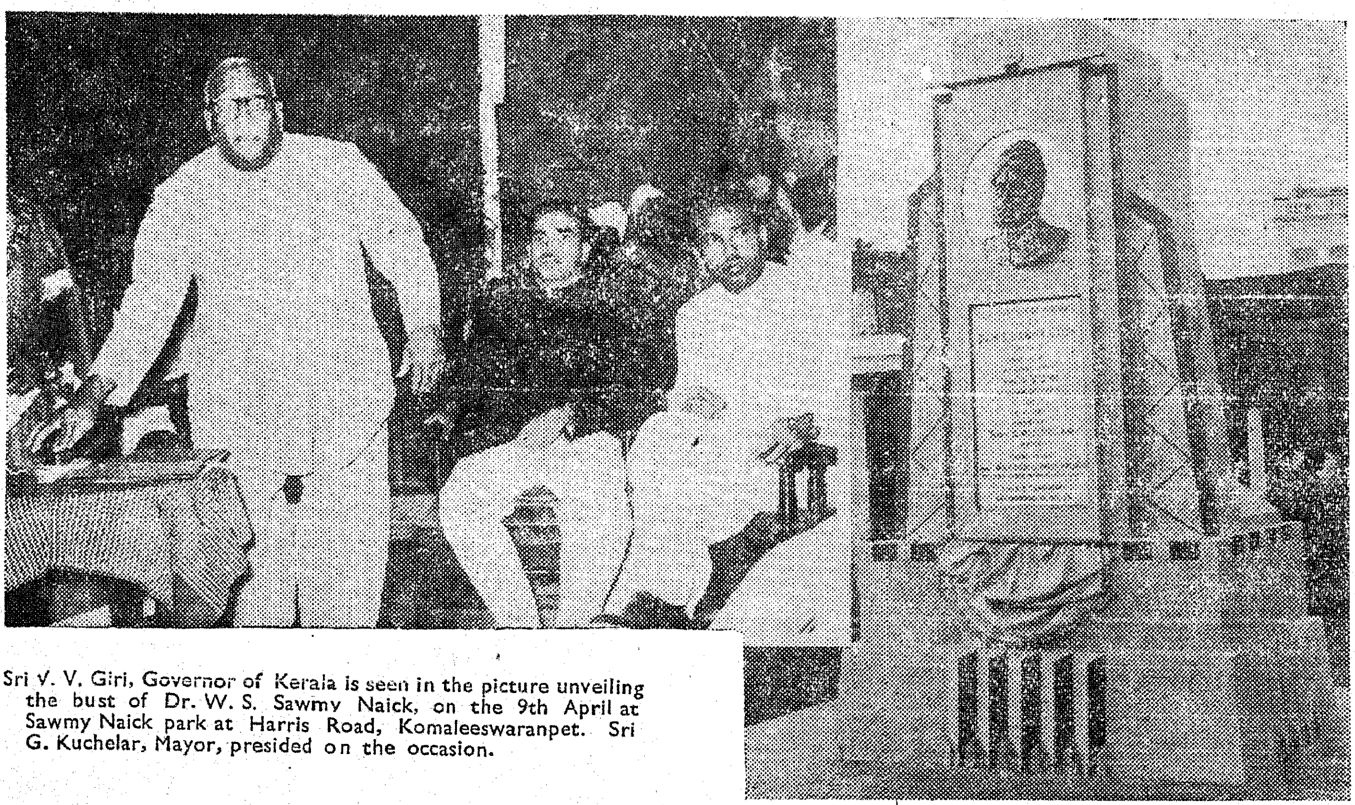
The potentialities of radio as an effective instrument for entertainment and enlightenment were gradually realised by rural folk and a number of panchayats and other local bodies have taken steps to maintain radios in rural parts.

During the Second World War period, people in villages used to throng near radio sets for listening to the news broadcast and thus the listening habit was developed among a few enlightened villagers. A radio set in villages was in those days considered to be a luxury and a special boon.

During the past one decade and half (i.e., the post-independence period), the programme content of All India Radio Stations was improved considerably, with a view to cater to the various tastes and needs of the cross-section of the public. Special programmes were arranged to be broadcast for the village people.

In the process of implementing the First Five-Year Plan, the Second Five-Year Plan and the Third Five-Year Plan, All-India Radio Programmes served very effectively for focussing public attention on developmental activities, taking place all over India. There was a regular follow-up, regarding the Social Education Programme and the dissemination of authentic information, over the Radio. Special techniques were evolved by All-India Radio for giving an outlet and shape to the aspirations and constructive thoughts of genuine artists, in different fields of activities. The historic events relating to our economic uplift and social

On the Hostel day celebration of the Government Vasugi Ammaiyar Girls' Hostel held on 24th March 1963, Sri Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity, distributed the prizes.



Sri V. V. Giri, Governor of Kerala is seen in the picture unveiling the bust of Dr. W. S. Sawmy Naick, on the 9th April at Sawmy Naick park at Harris Road, Komaleeswaranpet. Sri G. Kuchelar, Mayor, presided on the occasion.

welfare in various States of India were covered suitably in interesting broadcasts. In short, All India Radio programmes paved the way for emotional integration and national solidarity on a planned basis and earned a place for themselves, in the cultural development of Modern India.

Madras State Government have taken steps to instal Radio sets in all the villages. It was their target to instal Radio sets in all the 12,522 Panchayats, by the end of Third Five-Year Plan.

Public enthusiasm

When the new Panchayat Act was implemented in Madras State, there was a great deal of public enthusiasm and co-operation, for executing rural development plans in all the 373 Panchayat Unions and 12,522 Panchayats of the State. Our Prime Minister Sri Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the State Panchayat Conference held at Madras in October 1961. About 15,000 delegates consisting of all Panchayat Presidents, co-opted members of Panchayat Unions, Harijan representatives and women representatives and officials concerned, attended that historic conference, first of its kind organised by a State Government, on such a gigantic scale. While inaugurating the State Panchayat Conference, the Prime Minister has emphasised the need for dissemination of authentic news among the villagers and for mobilising their latent energy for united action.

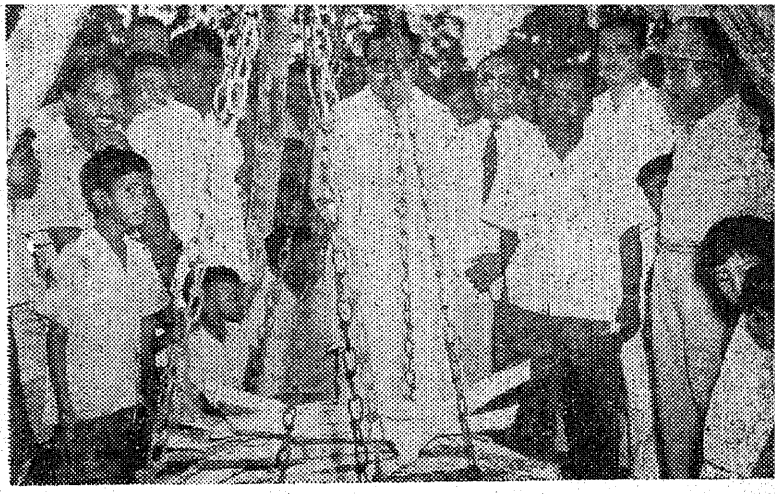
The call of the Prime Minister was reiterated and followed up through the various programmes of All India Radio especially in rural programmes that are meant to explain the objectives and achievements of Development Plans, with special reference to the village culture.

At this juncture, Radio Rural Forums were inaugurated in various States in India, based on the Pilot Project conducted at Poona. Madras Government decided to implement the programme, as a result of the discussions held between Sri G. Venkatachalapathy, Additional Development Commissioner and Sri S. V. Natarajan, Station Director, All India Radio, Tiruchirappalli. Sri Ghulam Mahmood Badsha, I.A.S., Director of Panchayat Programmes, finalised the scheme, which was inaugurated by Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, in July 1962, synchronising with the first conference of the Panchayat Union Chairman held at Tiruchirappalli. The Public Relations Officer (Sri S. Venkataswamy) of the Rural Development and Local Administration Department, Government of Madras, was appointed as the Chief Organiser of Radio Rural Forums, all over the State.

In the initial stages, one Panchayat was selected in every Panchayat Union for organising a Radio Rural Forum (i.e., Listening-*cum*-Discussion-*cum*-Action groups) covering about twenty members representing a cross-section of the village. Questions were invited from these Forum members and answers were broadcast on behalf of the various departments of the Government.

When the Chinese aggression threatened the country and a State of Emergency was declared, the need for dissemination of authentic information has become

a vital point in mass communication activity. Village Volunteer Force was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on the Republic Day 1963 and it has been indicated that the Radio should play a very important rôle in the "mass education programme" of the Village Volunteer Force. Radio Rural Forum programmes are broadcast on two days (i.e., Tuesday and Friday) in a week from January 1963.



The Government have started Firewood Fair Price Depots at various centres in the City. One such depot was inaugurated at Saidapet by Sri N. S. S. Manradiar, Minister for Co-operation, on 20th March 1963.

Special drive

A special drive was organised for the installation of Community Radio sets in all the Panchayats. To-day 12,513 Panchayats in Madras State have been provided with Community Radio sets. During a period of 18 months since the the setting up of the Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation, about 7,000 Radio sets were newly installed in Panchayats. Especially, during the past four months, the progress was very commendable. Servicing has been organised very effectively by Sri M. N. Parthasarathy, Chief Radio Officer, and his Supervisors are working at the rate of one per Revenue Division. This achievement indicates the degree of public co-operation, namely, the voluntary efforts on the part of the Panchayat representatives, in the installation of radio sets.

A four-day training camp for the representatives of Radio Rural Forums was organised at Tiruchirappalli in November 1962, for the proper implementation of this new programme. Sri M. Bhakthavatsalam, Minister for Finance and Education, who inaugurated this training camp, drew pointed attention to the voluntary efforts of non-official workers in this direction. Forty-six non-officials chosen at the rate of one for every Revenue Division in the State attended the training camp. Prior to this, there was a training-*cum*-refresher course organised by the Government of India, for the Chief Organisers of Radio Rural Forums from all the States of India (held at Hyderabad) and these camps paved the way for the exchange of views and experiences regarding the "programme content", "broadcast technique", "Listener's reaction", etc.

Government have now issued orders (12th March 1963) making the District Collectors, the District Organisers of Radio Rural Forums, directing them to organise a Radio Rural Forum in every Panchayat. Necessary instructions were also given to the Panchayat Union Commissioners and Extension Officers for Education in guiding and supervising the activities of Radio Rural Forums, The Chief Organiser, Radio Rural Forums was directed to intensify the activites of these Forums, with the active co-operation of the District Officers and Heads of Departments concerned.

Now a necessity

A radio set which was considered to be a luxury about 25 years ago in rural parts, has now become a necessity. Radio Rural Forums will certainly function as 'live links' between All India Radio Stations and the Field workers in villages. The entire administrative machinery of the State Government will be geared suitably for the effective implementation of the "Mass Education" programme of the Village Volunteer Force, through Radio Rural Forums. Madras State has stolen a march over other States in this particular field. Community radio sets have been installed and maintained well in almost all the Panchayats and Radio Rural Forums have been organised in 12,500 villages. Thus the Third Plan target under "rural broadcasting" has been completed two years in advance.

Every Factory, Every Field

A Fighting Front

Report on Road Research

SRI K. RAMASWAMY REDDI, B.E., M.I., H.E., M. AM. SOC., C.E.,
Director, Highways Research Station, Madras.

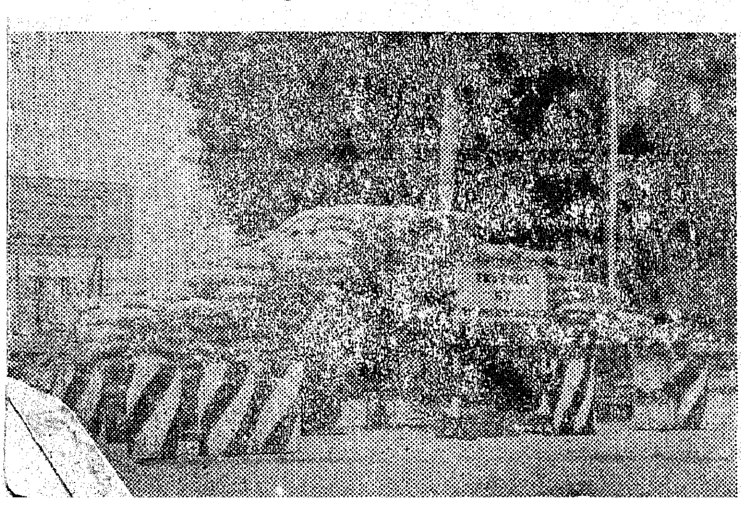
The growth of the use of motor vehicles has been greatly increased and the present highway system can therefore be described as a concurrent development with motor vehicles. In the era of expanded highway use, new concepts of design are thus being evolved to meet the needs of an ever growing traffic and these are attracting the greatest public interest.

Early man was his own vehicle. He carried his goods on his back and his highways were premitive foot trails. Later he learnt that animals could be trained, to carry the burden on their backs, and still later, following the discovery of the wheel, that greater loads could be carried on trucks and carts drawn by animals. For all these long centuries the animal-drawn vehicles have continued as man's primary mode of land transportation. The advent of motor vehicle has established its practical value as a means of transportation.

The growth of the use of motor vehicles has been greatly increased, during both of the post-war periods accompanied by expansion, in road building, all over. The present highways system can therefore be described as a concurrent development with motor vehicles. The standards of highway design, construction and maintenance, therefore, have been revised upward, through these years, based on the result of practical experience and engineering research, involving change in ideas and techniques.

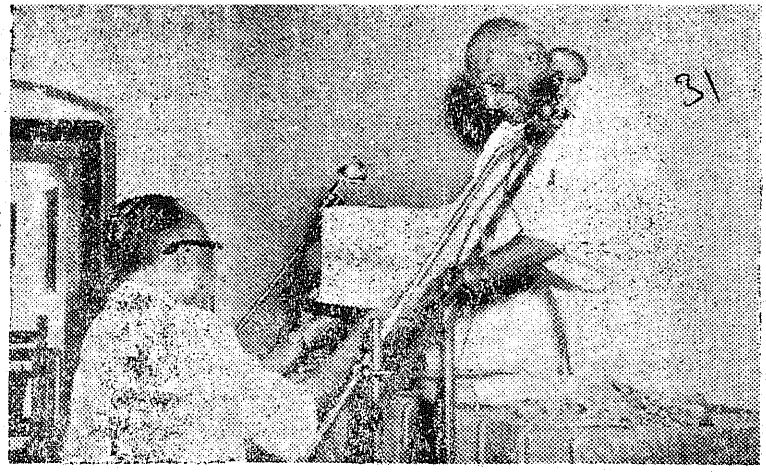
The main advance in the field of research in road construction, concerns earthworks and compaction, bases and soil stabilisation, use of bituminous materials and pavement design. A brief indication is given now as what part research has played in all these fields and a reference is also made to the advantages gained by the application of these results.

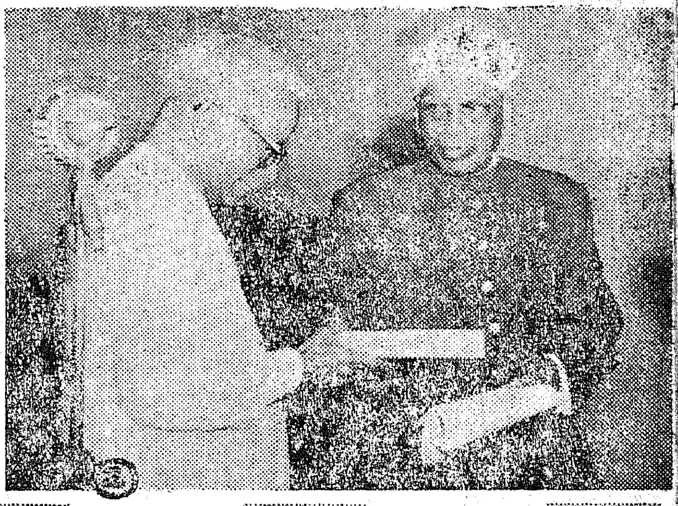
Soil Testing; Determination of K. Value for the Soil.

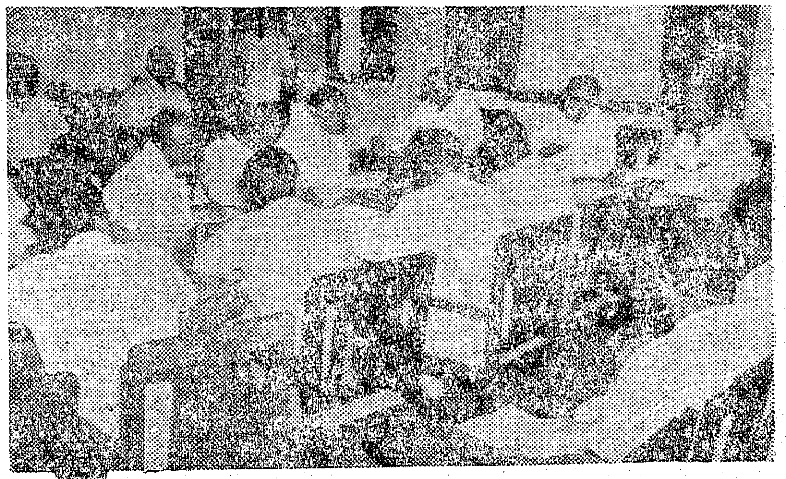


Earthwork and soil compaction

In embankment construction, there was no systematic compaction of soils, and no recognised method of its testing. There is now an entirely different approach in the embankment construction. Research has shown that for good compaction each layer must be limited to about 6 to 12 inches, the compaction achieved depending on the moisture content. Modern earth-moving plant effect good compaction, if its routing is controlled; but more often special compaction plants such as pneumatic tyred, sheeps' foot and vibrating rollers are all used systematically. Test methods and other



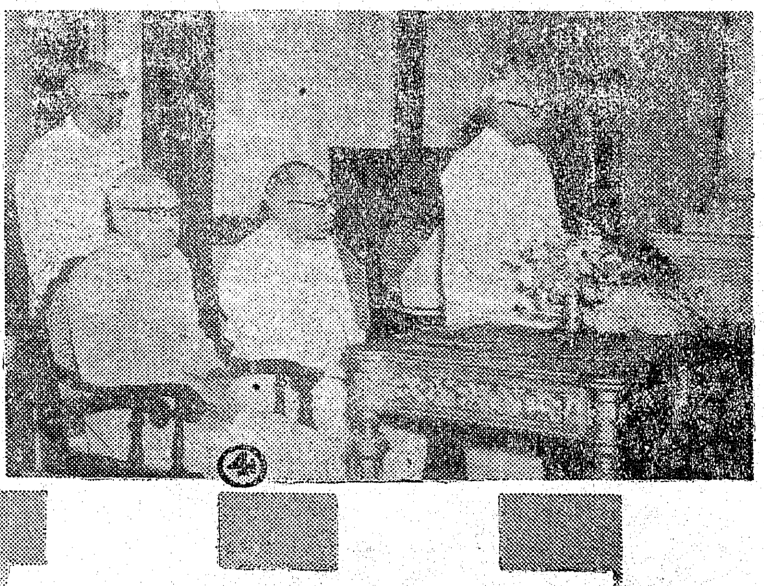


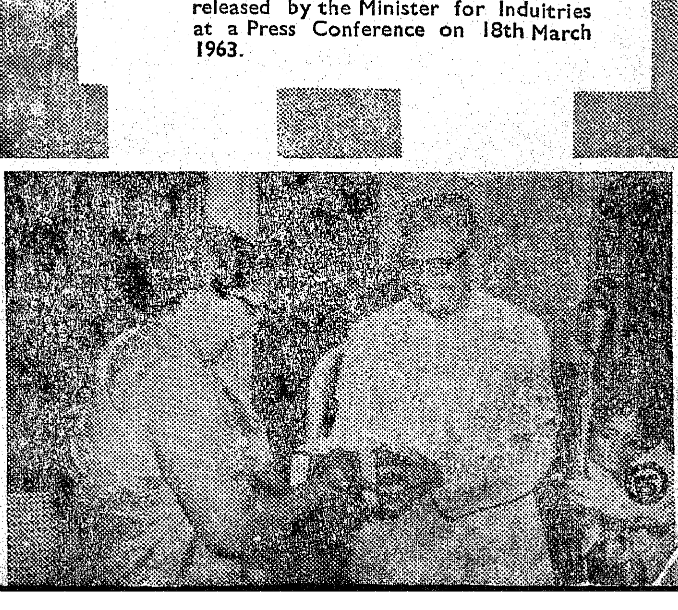


1 Books in Tamil on various subjects written as text books were released by the Bureau of Tamil Publications.

2 Release of the first volume of the English-Tamil Dictionery by Madras University by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance on 1st April 1963.

3 A book on ' Low Cost Housing' was released by the Minister for Induitries at a Press Conference on 18th March 1963.





4 'Sattamanramuraigal' (Procedure followed by the Legislatures) in Tamil was released by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Finance, on 17th March 1963.

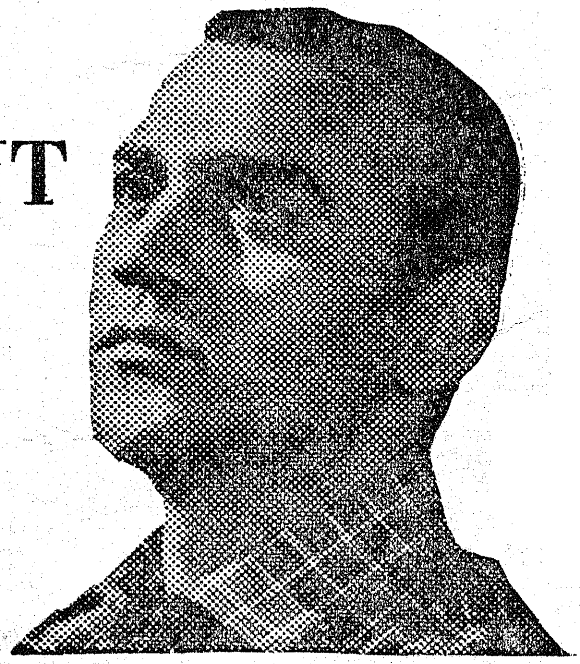
Release] of the book' Perunthogai' a Tamil classic, by Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, on 17th March 1963.

Now is the time to re-affirm our resolve

To-day let us re-affirm our resolve to resist the aggressor. Do not slacken vigilance and determination—for **this is your war.** Take action **now**. Volunteer to serve in the National Service Organisations. • Wage war on waste and cut all unnecessary expenditure • Food and clothing are valuable. Do not waste them • Time is precious too. Measure it not in terms of hours spent, but by what you accomplish • Shoulder your responsibilities. Act with discipline in all things, at all times.

BE VIGILANT

take part in national preparedness



field controls are now available which enable the state of compaction to be carefully checked and the quality of construction controlled.

Bases

The base course in roads consisted of large angular stones, laid on end, which came to be known as pitching, and on this was superimposed a layer of smaller broken stone to serve as road surfacing. Apart from the cost, traditional hand pitched construction is usually slow and leisurely and so, has been abandoned in favour of processed gravels or granular materials or lean concrete, being economical since it replaces the conventional base materials more often expensive. The current requirements of modern base materials are thus ease of laying and compaction combined with adequate strength and durability.

Soil Stabilisation

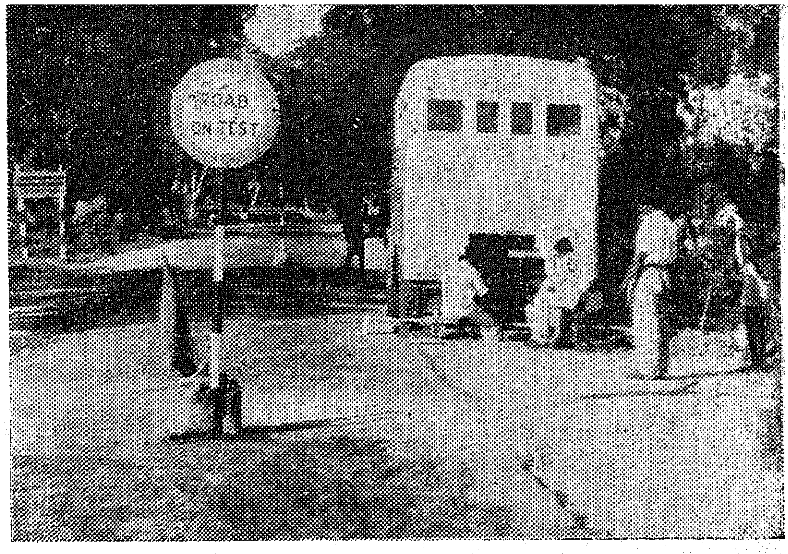
A note-worthy progress made in stabilisation is the improvements to strength characteristics of the gravel widely known as moorum soils. Gravelly soils being widely distributed in this State have been used for a long time in the road construction commonly in the form, as it naturally occurs. But by modifying its coarse and fine fractions it has been found that the strength characteristics of the gravel can be improved appreciably.

Alternatively, where the soil is of a suitable type, and good quality stone cannot be obtained without long hauls, the incorporation of cement in soils may well be cheaper than the use of stone.

Stabilisation of sandy soil

The earlier methods of stabilising sandy soils is to add some clay or other plastic soil binders. Such sand clay combinations though found to be satisfactory in some cases, cannot be said to function properly when there is extreme moisture variation due to seasonal fluctuations or under inundation conditions which are common in coastal regions. Hence as a better alternative, stabilisation of sand with bitumen and some other additives like cement, lime or lime flyash combinations are considered. Stabilisation of sand with cement or lime may give very high strength, but not the required flexibility and water proofing properties; while addition of bituminous material alone will not give the required structural strength. But the combination of these is found to give both the strength characteristics and the required resilence satisfactory for any road base.

It has been found that lime and flyash, available as a waste product from the thermal power stations, can offer a suitable substitute for cement. The use of such



Soil Testing: Determination of field C.B.R. for the Soil.

lime flyash combinations is for example adopted economically round about Madras for a six lane coastal road connecting Harbour with the industrial centre at Ennore.

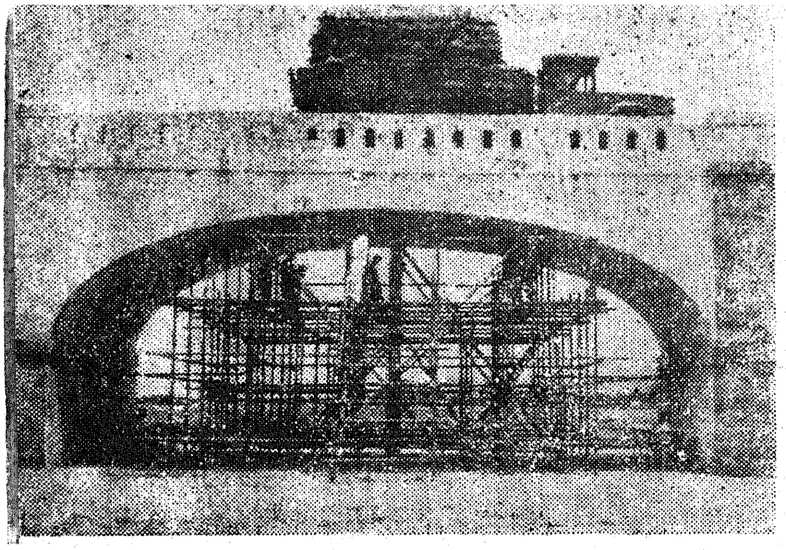
Lean Concrete Bases

In the recent few years the use of lean concrete has received a vide application in the construction of road bases. Experience has shown that satisfactory lean concrete with 1 of cement and 15 to 20 of aggregate can be made with a great variety of stones for oadrbases. It can also be said to be economical in processing and simple in technique, suitable for a wide variety of job sites and weather conditions, producing a finished product for good riding quality.

Bituminous surfaces

Until few years back, bituminous surfacing or "Black top roads" as ommonly described, consisted of spreadc ing measured quantity of small sized chips coated with bitumen on the road surface as coverage and rolled. However with the rapid increase in speed and weight and volume of traffic pattern, long stretches on the surfaces are prematurely failing, particularly in wet weather. The rain water displaces bitumen coating from the chippings and they are whipped off under traffic leading to rapid failure of the surface. This is defined as stripping. Therefore the essential property of bituminous binder is adhesion, to adhere firmly on stones even in the presence of the moisture. The laboratory investigations and full scale experiments carried out by Highways Research Station have shown that addition of trace chemicals improved interface characteristics to render the surfacings immune to detrimental action of water.

Still it is appropriate that the type of stones that are used in the surfacing should provide a suitable skid resistance throughout its life. This is particularly important for new roads designed to carry high speed traffic. Laboratory tests have been developed to assess the tendency of stone getting polished under traffic so that it is possible to select a stone that will



Design of Asphalt Concrete Mix-Asphaltic Concrete Mix for Mount Road.

ensure that the surfacings will provide adequate skid resistance for any particular site condition.

Pavement design

The cost of the pavement structure (i.e.) the road base and surfacing in Madras State will be about Rs. 30,000 per mile for single carriageway and this will form normally about 60 per cent of the total cost of a new road. Any savings that can be made therefore on the capital cost of the road pavement, consistant with quality is to be well received.

Of the two common types of road pavement, the rigid and flexible, cement concrete rigid pavement is not popular in the present day road constructions, cement being in short supply apart from its high initial cost.

All other pavements fall into the category of the flexible type and their principal function is to reduce the stresses produced by traffic to such an extent that the pressures transmitted to the soil underneath are too small to cause any permanant deformation or to load to failure. All the layers forming the road play a part in this "load-spreading", the upper layers forming the surface receive the direct wheel loads imposed by traffic, and must reduce them sufficiently and transmit to the next lower layer the road base, not to be damaged and so on through the sub-base to the subgrade. In addition to spreading the loads, each layer must itself withstand the stresses generated in it without permanent deformation or fracture.

The design of flexible pavement is mainly based on the California Bearing Ratio value or commonly known as C.B.R. of the subgrade soil and other road components like the sub.base, base, etc. In the C.B.R. method, the strength of the soil is measured by a penetration test and the total thickness of construction is given by design curves for different intensities of traffic. The selection of test condition is the most important and C.B.R. value is determined for the worst moisture conditions that would be prevailing after the road pavement is in place.

Keeping abreast of Technical developments

It is now obvious that for an economic road development and to provide better roads with the limited resources available, the most important functions of the laboratory is to keep abreast of the latest developments in materials and the most satisfactory means of employing them. The Highways Research Station is the principal organisation in this State devoted to research on road construction practices. There are other similar State and Central organisations in our country and some engineering concerns also have their research wings. Apart from these, information in the technical development and advancements are obtained from a steady stream of publications from technical institutions all over U.K., U.S.A., France and so on. When some new development is published in any technical journal with a direct bearing on the work, to offer either an improved material or technique, the department is appraised of the suggestions and recommended for limited trials. Based on careful further observations the techniques get standardised as a practice for regular adoption.

In the era of expanded highway use in which we are just entering, new concepts of design are thus being evolved to meet the needs of an ever-growing traffic and these are attracting the greatest public interest. However, it is safe to say that there will be a parallel development of new materials, improved equipments, and perfected methods in the construction field which will have a profound effect in shaping and extending the highways of the future.

New Year Gift Parcels to Jawans

The Chief Minister of Madras received gift parcels on behalf of the Committee for Welfare, Amenities and Voluntary Services, at a function held in the City. These parcels will be handed over to the Base Commander for onward transmission to the jawans in the forward areas.

The Committee organised a drive for the collection of gift parcels to be sent to the Madras Regiment in the forward areas, as gifts from the Citizens of Madras for the Tamil New Year's Day April 14.

Serving the Public

ANOTHER STATE TRANSPORT DEPOT FOR THE CITY

Opening a second State Transport depot to accommodate and maintain 250 buses at Lattice Bridge Road, Adyar, on March 29, Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, assured the people that the Transport Department was doing every thing possible to cope with the City Transport problem.

The first depot was opened last year at Tondiarpet and two more are likely to be opened, one at Ayanavaram and another at Vadapalani.

The Minister for Transport, Sri R. Venkataraman, who presided, claimed that no private sector undertaking in the line was able to match the State Transport Workshop in efficiency and economy in building bodies of buses. He said a latest 30 seater model built in the Workshops at Chromepet could stand comparison with the American greyhound buses which were supposed to be superior in public transport.

Sri Venkataraman said the State Transport was the largest single fleet owner of transport buses. It was estimated that in 1963-64, 180 more buses would be required, but the department had been told by the manufacturers of the chasis that only 100 could be made available.

Sri T. N. Seshan, Director of State Transport, explained that in 1960 the fleet strength was 480 buses which rose to 595 in April 1961, 643 in 1962, and 805 in 1963. It was found impossible to carry out periodical maintenance of these buses in one place, and hence the need for terminal depots was felt. The present depot was built in a record time of four months at a cost of Rs. 7,78,000.

Well Knit Service

The City of Madras extending over 60 square miles with a large population has its own transport problem justifying a well planned, well knit and integrated net work of passenger transport services to meet the needs of its growing population. Till 1947 the bus transport was in the hands of a number of private operators, and 158 buses with an average seating capacity of 21 were plying over 17 routes. In March 1947, in pursuance of a policy of nationalisation, the Government buses made their appearance in the city. The policy of nationlisation was undertaken with a view to provide economic, cheap and comfortable travel in the city as well as suburban and District routes. Although there were innumerable difficulties in the initial stages due to want of covered accommodation, stores, equipment, workshop facilities and trained persons, yet the organisation has made rapid strides from 1947.

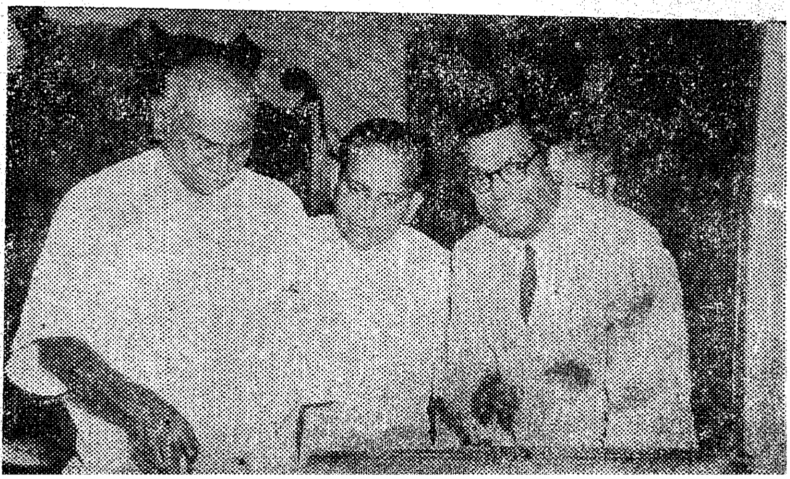
Fleet Strength

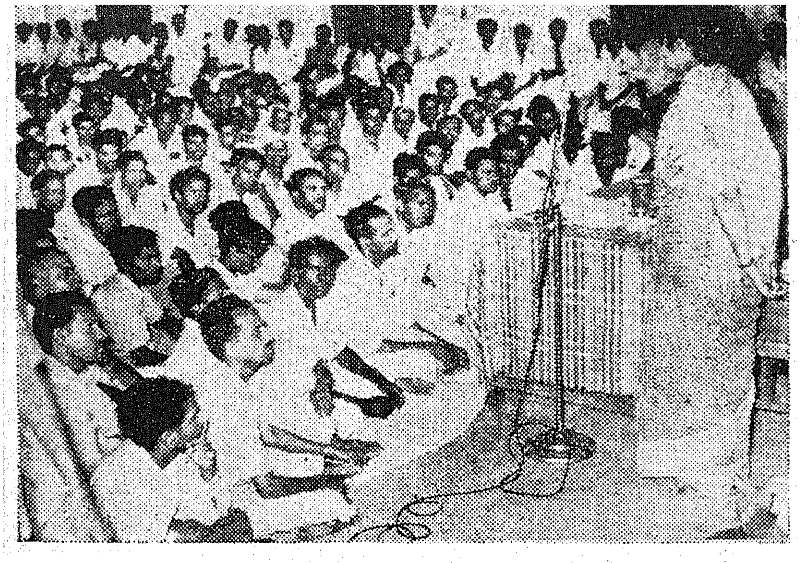
The fleet strength at present is 705 and the volume of traffic carried in the past three financial years with the fleet strength is shown below :—

Year.	*Fleet strength.*	*Passengers carried.*
1959-60	471	144,931,930
1960-61	595	162,883,195
1961-62	663	189,883,910

The timings of services operated in the city routes are so charted as to provide conveyance for those arriving or leaving by trains from the Central and the Egmore Railway Stations also.

The Chief Minister opened the Adayar Depot of the State Transport Depot at Lattice Bridge Road, on 29th March 1963.





The Public meeting on Pay Roll Savings Scheme was held at the Government Press, Madras, on 8th April 1963. Srimathi Vijayalakshmi is seen addressing the workers.

During peak hours the problem of clearance is ably tackled by posting regulators who attend to loading of passengers and issue of tickets by stand conductors to minimise the delay enroute.

Apart from the city services, this Department also operate services in suburban and District routes radiating from the city to relieve congestion on railways.

Long distance services

The Department introduced luxury Coaches on long distance routes (viz.) Madras to Bangalore, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Coimbatore, Thanjavur and from Tiruchirappalli Luxury Coaches are operated to Nagercoil, Coimbatore, etc. Sixteen long distance routes are now operated by this Department.

Apart from the above regular route buses, special buses are operated on days of fairs and festivals and special buses are also operated to places of historic importance (viz.), Mahabalipuram, Kancheepuram, etc., and tourist places (viz.), Vedanthangal, on all Sundays and Government Holidays. Sight-seeing coaches are also operated within the City limits. Student specials are operated for the convenience of the students.

"Q" rails and passenger shelters are provided at all important places within the City limits, and in the mofussil there are plans to construct rest-houses at all important stations.

Two new depots have been constructed in the City, one at Tondiarpet which started functioning with effect from 1st April 1962 and the other at Adyar which was commissioned by 1st April 1963. This arrangement is made to save the dead or unearning mileage, and to effect easy supervision.

At the time of re-organisation of States, this Department took over operation of services at Kanyakumari district from the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State and there are at present 120 buses for operation in this Branch.

There is a Central Workshop attached to this Department at Chromepet where engines are re-conditioned and new bodies built.

Welfare of 'Backward Classes'—Rs. 1¼ Crore Spent Every Month

In the first year of the Third Plan, 1961–62, nearly Rs. 1·25 crore a month has been spent on the welfare of "Backward Classes". This is in addition to the share allocated from the general budget. One important segment of the Central programme is the creation of development blocks. Another essential scheme of the Central Sector is that of post-matric scholarships. The number of scholarships has increased twelve-fold in the last decade, from 6,440 to 72,485. The system of carrying night-soil as headload is sought to be eliminated. Grants-in-aid are being given to local bodies and municipalities for the purchase of wheel barrows.